Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1873. NUMBER 33

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR,S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.50	7.23	10.33	2.33
Alliance	5.10	10.40	12.50PM	5.08
Orrville	6.51	1.00PM	3.01	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	3.18	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.30	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.35	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	3.20	11.50	11.50	2.35
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55AM	5.05
Chicago	7 50	6.30	6.50	8.30PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.38PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	1.10AM
Fort Wayne	12.01PM	2.00	11.15	4.00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	6.40
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	8.10
Crestline Ar	5.35	6.30	4.05	10.10
Crestline De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	10.30AM
Mansfield	6 40	7.19	4.43	11.00
Orrville	9.16	9.20	6.37	1.00PM
Alliance	11.06	10.53	8.03	2.25
Rochester	2.48PM		10.40	4.53
Pittsburgh	4,00	2.20	11.45AM	6.00

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.05PM
Hudson		9.41	5.02	5.23
Ravenna		10.13	5.33	5.53
Alliance		11.05	6.12	6.40
Bayard		11.39	6.41	
Wellsville		1.10PM	8.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	10.30	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	
Bayard		10.25	4.80	
Alliance		11.00	4.55	7.25AM
Ravenna		12.08PM	5.53	8.15
Hudson		12.41	6.22	9.05
Cleveland		1.55	7.30	10.25

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	5.40PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	5.50	
Steubenville	6.57	12.07PM	6.50	
Wellsville	8.00	1.05	7.53	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	9.25	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	10,30	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.50PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	6.05
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	7.15
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.29
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.45
Bellair		11.10	5.40	10.00

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N Phila 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12 10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. —After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelphia Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Wall's No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Wall's No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10 10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodation No 1,	4 50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac No 2	5:40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	4.45 p m
Wall's No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No 3	9 20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3,	6:50 p m
Wall's Ac No 6,	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	7:25 p m
			11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arrives at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:54 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m, arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6 10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m, arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 8:00 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m, arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 8:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 1:40 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:00 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m.

Brinton leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh at 3:30 p m, arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No. 110 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

J. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD On and after Monday, July 29th, 1873. Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Buffalo Express	7.30 a m	8.25 p m
N Y Express	9.30 p m	6.05 a m
Day Express	11.50 a m	5.45 a m
Hulton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
Soda Works Ac.	9.45 a m	8.20 a m
Brady's Bend Ac.	3.20 p m	10.10 a m
Hulton Ac.	4 40 p m	9.05 a m
Soda Works Ac.	5.50 p m	2.15 p m
Hulton Ac.	10.50 p m	10.45 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.30 a m, arriving at Parker at 12.18 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.30 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.25 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10.10 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

$3,000 FOR 20 CENTS.

Before you start on a journey, buy an Accident Insurance Ticket of the Railway Passengers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Tickets for sale at railroad stations. Ask for an Insurance Ticket.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

One of the largest Boarding Schools for sexes in the United States. Six courses of study. Military tactics. Commercial College Course and Telegraphing. Terms low. Fall term opens September 3d. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. D. COPELAND, A. M., or L. L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, Pa.

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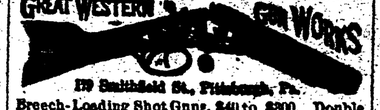
COLUMBIA CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A Boarding School for Young Men and Boys. For Circulars address Rev. H. S. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Pa.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON. GREAT WESTERN [illegible] GUN WORKS



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A FORTUNE.—How! By speculating in Stocks and Gold. Capital $10 to $100; will pay $100 to $1,000. Full explanation sent free. W. F. HUBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall St., New York. Box 2282.

$25 MONEY MADE FAST $1,000. By all who will work for us. If on writing you do not find us all square we will give you one dollar for your trouble. Send stamp for circulars to O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Mich.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC I experimented myself by compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the Medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and sure cure for Asthma and its kindred diseases. Warranted to relieve the severest paroxysm instantly, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. One trial package sent by mail free of charge. Address D. LANGELL, Apple Creek, Wayne County, O.

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GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT For the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

$12,000 CASH GIFTS $1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

$250,000 FOR $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3d, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States where 100,000 were disposed of for the third concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and have on their back the scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets are to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	17,500
10 Cash Gifts $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts $5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts $1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts $500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts $400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts $300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts $200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts $100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts $50 each	550,000
Total 12,000 Cash Gifts amounting to	$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed as at the first and second concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon $5; Eleven whole tickets for $500; 22½ tickets for $1,000; 113 whole tickets for $5,000; 227 whole tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Grand Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

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The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (payable in advance,)	$2,00
SIX MONTHS, " " "	1,00
THREE " " "	50
SINGLE COPIES	05

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, in the Hall of Representatives, and was called to order by Mr. Ecrett, chairman of the State Committee.

S. H. Miller, of Mercer, was made temporary chairman, after which the usual committees were appointed, when a recess was taken to 2.30 P. M., in order to allow the committees time to meet and prepare business for the Convention.

The Convention again assembled at half-past two o'clock and was called to order by the temporary President, General Campbell, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Hon. G. Olmstead, of Potter county, was chosen President of the Convention, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Nominations for the office of State Treasurer were now decided to be in order.

S. H. Geyer, of Allegheny, nominated Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny.

General J. M. Campbell, of Cambria, nominated Samuel Henry, of Cambria.

A ballot was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

R. W. Mackey	115 votes
Samuel Henry	18 votes

Mr. Mackey was accordingly declared the nominee, and the announcement was boisterously applauded.

The convention proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, when the following were placed in nomination:

E. N. Willard, of Luzerne, nominated Hon. Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia, Harold McClay, of Jefferson, nominated Hon. Isaac G. Gordon.

William B. Waddell, of Chester, nominated Hon. William Butler, of Chester.

Hon. William Hall, of Bedford, and Hon. Samuel S. Blair, of Blair, were also named.

FIRST BALLOT.

A ballot was had and the roll called with the following results:

Paxson, 38; Gordon, 40; Butler, 42; Hall, 7, and Blair 6 votes.

No candidate having received a majority of all the votes of the convention, there was no nomination, and a second ballot was ordered.

SECOND BALLOT.

Paxson	51
Gordon	46
Butler	35

The name of Messrs. Hall and Blair were withdrawn. The result was as follows:

Paxson	45 votes
Gordon	47 votes
Butler	40 votes

A third ballot resulted in no material alteration of the figures reported for the three competitors, and a fourth, fifth, and sixth ballot followed, the only feature of which was a gradual accession to Judge Paxson's strength.

The report of the sixth ballot was as follows:

The seventh ballot showed an increase for Gordon of two, for Paxson of one, and a falling off in the vote for Butler of five. In the succeeding ballot a further increase for Gordon of six votes, making his total 54, elicited hearty and long continued applause from his supporters. This lead he retained to the close, receiving on each of the succeeding ballots additional votes from the Butlerites, who seemed determined at all hazards to prevent the success of Paxson. The result of the ninth ballot indicated unmistakably that both the Eastern candidates would be shelved, and that the great Northwest would ultimately name the choice of the body. The ballot was:

Gordon	64
Paxson	54
Butler	11

The tenth and final ballot stood:

Gordon	77
Paxson	48
Butler	5

Judge Gordon having received 3 majority of the 130 votes cast, was accordingly declared the nominee.

The following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, renew their expression of confidence in and devotion to the principles of Republicanism, and declare.

1st. That they heartily endorse and readopt the Republican National and State platforms of 1872.

2d. That the national administration commands their continued confidence, and is entitled by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the nation to the earnest support of the people.

3d. That the administration of Governor Hartranft calls for our warmest approbation. During the short time he has been in the executive department he has established a State Policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence we have placed in him.

4th. That, while earnestly in favor of constitutional reform, and of such a revision of our State Constitution as will make it an effective instrument in preventing and punishing the corrupt abuses that have crept under our present system, we demand emphatically and especially that whatever is done, or left undone, the main purpose for which the Constitutional Convention was called, the absolute prevention of special legislation, shall be so placed before the people as to secure their separate and decisive expression thereon.

5th. That the reduction of the State debt from $41,000,000 to $26,000,000; the repeal of all State taxes on real estate, the establishment of schools for the support of soldiers' orphans; the maintenance of our excellent and prosperous system of common schools, and the establishment of the policy of paying off our debt at the rate of $3,000,000 a year, together with the generally flourishing condition of our prosperous old Commonwealth, are evidences that the Republicans, during their twelve years' control in Pennsylvania have faithfully administered her affairs, and that the reins of government may be safely left in their hands.

6th. That there should be rigid economy in the State and National administrations, and the taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of the public credit and certain extinguishment of the State and National debts.

7th. That the public lands belong to the people, and [illegible] we pronounce against all further grants and these lands to corporations.

8th. That adequate provisions should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

9th. That when retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise, and we condemn without reserve voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in State or nation, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, by which the salaries were increased, should promptly and unconditionally be repealed.

10th. That we heartily denounce corruption wherever found, and are sincerely desirous for honest economy and political purity in all official administrations. To secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man should feel bound, not only to participate in politics, but to labor actively to see that none but good men secure party appointments or nominations.

11th. That the practice of loading the appropriation bill essential to the support of the Government with objectionable legislation in the shape of amendments, towards the close of the session, is a prolific source of abuse and a fraud upon the people; and its reform is urgently demanded; that as the country and home industry have both uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed, and as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government indeen which could not afford to arrange its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures, and the creation of a remunerative home market for all the products of our soil.

12th. That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through the stern enforcement of laws enacted to protect life, liberty, and the freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through Executive clemency to unrepentant assassins now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

13th. That, as during the time the Republican party has been in power, it has had to confront graver difficulties and more new and perplexing questions of government than were ever presented to any other party to solve, and has solved them so judiciously and wisely that the country endorses its decisions and accepts its work. It is the only organization competent to so meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising as to secure the just rights of the whole people.

14th. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain their ends.

An additional resolution reported by the retirement of Chief Justice Read from the Supreme bench of the State was also adopted, as well as a resolution authorizing the candidates nominated and the President of the convention to appoint a Chairman of the State Central Committee.

FROM DAKOTA.

ON BOARD STEAMER KEY WEST, YANKTON, D. T., Aug. 11, 1873.

In my former letter I said I would try and write you again before leaving the States, but I find trying only will not accomplish much. At Sioux City we only had time to discharge our load and receive a small portion of private freight for different ports above, and at Yankton, we were ordered to finish our load and proceed to the Yellowstone without delay; consequently I had but little time for writing. As my former letter was dated at Leavanworth, July 4th, I will begin at that point and from that date. While lying at Leavanworth, on the evening of the 4th, we had a very strong wind storm, which we learned afterwards, destroyed a great amount of property in some parts of the country. At St. Joseph, (which we reached next day) the steamer Mountaineer was lying tied to the bank, and almost in a moment of time, she was torn loose and was drifting towards the bridge below. As nothing could be done to check her progress to the bridge, she had to go. In a few minutes more she was lying lodged against the bridge, with the front of her cabin, chimneys, &c., torn to atoms. Bridge and boat were both damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars. Such is the character of many of the western storms, especially on the upper Missouri.

From the latter place to Sioux City, [illegible] tion in [illegible] by our most experienced steamboatmen more sunken steamers lie between these points than have been built in Freedom during the last six years. My diary shows that while passing up this piece of river in May 1868, I counted 78 snags above the surface of the water in one bend, and all in sight of each other, however, they are more dangerous when covered with water—we sometimes call them "hull inspectors," and in this respect they excell anything of modern times.

When within a days run of Council Bluffs and Omaha, the scenery became beautiful; hills resembling mountains in shape, and long and wide prairies alike adorned with natures own coloring, and thus it continues to the source of the Missouri, excepting that the hills gradually grow larger and more numerous as we ascend.

At Omaha, I saw some of the original inhabitants of America, the first on my trip, though since I have seen more than a regiment of them, both sexes and all ages, from a young papoose to a gray haired squaw.

At this place we also met a few insects peculiar to this country, called musquitoes; of their size and habits I shall speak more particularly further along in my letter—when I paid them more attention.

We arrived at Yankton on Monday, July 14th, and departed the next day at noon for the Yellowstone.

At the end of six days we reached Grand River, where we suffered very much from the hot winds which blew in our faces, and appeared very much like the heat from a furnace. At Grand River Agency, the thermometer stood at 106 degrees in the shade, on that day. There is a belt of land at this point on which no vegetation grows, consequently the rays of the sun are directly reflected into the atmosphere, producing great heat, which is the principal cause of wind; thus we account for these hot winds in this way, however, we only had to endure them a few hours; but on the following morning about four o'clock we took on board a full cargo of mosquitos, which soon aroused those who were sleeping to a full and complete consciousness of the present. The cry all over the boat was, "oh, the mosquitos, how's the mosquitos where you are?" Many could not eat breakfast at the table, but took their victuals wherever they could find the least breeze, and there with one hand endeavored to eat their breakfast, whilst the other hand was constantly in motion, fanning the mosquitos away from their face. We wore mosquito nets over our heads, closely tucked under our coat collars, gloves on and sleeves pinned tightly about our wrists, pants in our boots, &c. In this way we defended ourselves against those troublesome insects for six days. At one time they covered the boat so as to make her name, painted on the side of the pilot house, quite indistinct. I have measured mosquitos, on this trip, three-eights of an inch long, but usually they measure only a quarter of an inch.

We arrived at Ft. Buford on the morning of July 27th, unloaded and started up the Yellowstone the next morning with an escort of a small company of soldiers, expecting to join the expedition party at Powder River. For the present I shall not attempt to give you any discription of this river, but will defer it for my next letter, when I shall, perhaps, write you from home, as I expect to start for Beaver county in a couple of days.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. BRIGGS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resumption of Specie Payment—Hon. F. E. Spinner's Letter.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1873.

A letter written by Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, on the subject of American finances, our national debt and the best method of paying it, the resumption of specie payment, etc., was sent out for publication a couple or three days since. It is dated August 11, and is addressed to "H. Ostenberg, Esq., editor of the *German-American Economist*, Frankfort, A. M., Germany." It is of considerable length, but is a very clear and able paper, and as it emanates from so high an authority as the United States Treasurer it will be read and studied by those of our people who take an interest in such questions (and who is not interested?) with no ordinary degree of attention.

This letter is an answer to a proposition to re-fund the debt, the details of which proposition would take up too much space in my letter. The plan does not meet with Mr. Spinner's approval. But the most important topic treated of is the [illegible] resumption of specie pay. former occasions proposed a plan for [illegible] riving at this much-to be-desired financial result. He now reiterates his former ideas and again comes to the support of a project which he advanced several years ago, but this time he makes his remarks more forcible. A peculiarity of General Spinner's letter's is that they are easily understood. Ordinarily, letters on financial subjects are so technical in their language, so profuse in words only familiar to Wall street speculators, that the ordinary reader cannot possibly comprehend them.

The plan advocated by the "grim old custodian" of the nation's funds is best expressed in his own words. He proposes "the enactment of a law compelling the resumption of specie payments on a day in the future, to be fixed, say three years, from the passage of such act." He expreses the opinion that "under the operation of such a law the whole volume of paper currency, that of the national banks as well as that of the government, would immediately begin to appreciate in value, and would continue to do so gradually, but certainly, until at the time fixed for resumption the paper currency would become the equivalent of coin."

The General then goes on to enumerate the difficulties that stand in the way of accomplishing this. He says the friends of a sound currency have themselves retarded the return of specie payment by insisting on a reduction of the volume of the paper currency. This, he argues has enlisted the opposition of a "very large class who are otherwise sound on the main question."

The real opponents of the measure, *per se*, he enumerates as follows: first, the debter class, which constitute a large majority of our people. These desire to pay their debts with cheap money. Second, the manufacturers, who have learned that suspension increases their protection against importation of foreign goods, and third, the national banks which are now relieved from the duty of redeeming their circulating notes in gold. He adds: "Our government being strictly representative, of course, a large majority of the members of Congress are elected to represent and to carry out these views of their constituencies."

It is very doubtful whether Mr. Spinner's plan will meet with favor in Congress, but the effect of its publication will be to revive the agitation of the question of resumption, a question that has for some time been greatly neglected.

LIBBY PRISON is now being used by a fertilizing company.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER XVIII. (Continued.)

"Laugh not, dear Mittler," continued Edward," or laugh on as you will. I am not ashamed of this attachment, of this—if you please to call it so—foolish, frantic passion. No, I never loved before. It is only now that I know what to love means. Till now, what I have called life was nothing but its prelude—amusement, sport to kill the time with. I never lived till I knew her, till I loved her, entirely and only loved her. People have often said of me, not to my face, but behind my back, that in most things I was but a botcher and a bungler. It may be so; for I had not then found in what I could show myself a master. I should like to see the man who outdoes me in the talent of love. A miserable life it is, full of anguish and tears; but it is so natural, so dear to me, that I could hardly change it for another."

Edward had relieved himself slightly by this violent unloading of his heart. But in doing so every feature of his strange condition had been brought out so clearly before his eyes, that, overpowered by the pain of the struggle, he burst into tears, which flowed all the more freely as his heart had been made weak by telling it all.

Mittler, who was the less disposed to put a check on his inexorable good sense and strong, vigorous feeling, because by this violent outbreak of passion on Edward's part he saw himself driven far from the purpose of his coming, showed sufficiently decided marks of his disapprobation. Edward should act as a man, he said; he should remember what he owed to himself as a man. He should not forget that the highest honor was to command ourselves in misfortune; to bear pain, if it must be so, with equanimity and self-collectedness. That was what we should do, if we wished to be valued and looked up to as examples of what was right.

Stirred and penetrated as Edward was with the bitterest feelings, words like these could have but a hollow, worthless sound.

"It is well," he cried, "for the man who is happy, who has all that he desires, to talk; but he would be ashamed of it if he could see how intolerable it was to the sufferer. Nothing short of an infinite endurance would be enough, and easy and contented as he was, what could he know of an infinite agony? There are cases," he continued, "yes, there are, where comfort is a lie, and despair is a duty. Go, heap your scorn upon the noble Greek, who well knows how to delineate heroes when 'soft weep are good.' Leave me, all you with dry heart and dry eye. Curses on the happy, to whom the wretched serve but for a spectacle. When body and soul are torn in pieces with agony, they are to hear it—yes, to be noble and hear it, if they are to be allowed to go off the scene with applause. Like the gladiators, they must die gracefully before the eyes of the multitude. My dear Mittler, I thank you for your visit; but really you would oblige me much, if you would go out and look about you in the garden. We will meet again. I will try to compose myself, and become more like you."

Mittler was unwilling to let a conversation drop which it might be difficult to begin again, and still persevered. Edward, too, was quite ready to go on with it; besides that of itself, it was tending towards the issue which he desired.

"Indeed," said the latter, "this thinking and arguing backwards and forwards leads to nothing. In this very conversation I myself have first come to understand myself! I have first felt decided as to what I must make up my mind to do. My present and my future life I see before me; I have to choose only between misery and happiness. Do you, my best friend, bring about the separation which must take place, which, in fact, is already made; gain Charlotte's consent for me. I will not enter upon the reasons why I believe there will be the less difficulty in prevailing upon her. You, my dear friend, must go. Go, and give us all peace; and make us all happy."

Mittler hesitated. Edward continued: "My fate and Ottilie's cannot be divided, and shall not be shipwrecked. Look at this glass; our initials are engraved upon it. A gay reveler flung it into the air, that no one should drink of it more. It was to fall on the rocks and be dashed to pieces; but it did not fall; it was caught. At a high price I bought it back, and now I drink out of it daily—to convince myself that the connection between us cannot be broken; that destiny has decided.

"Alas, alas!" cried Mittler, "what must I not endure with my friends? Here comes superstition, which of all things I hate the worst—the most mischievous and accursed of all the plagues of mankind. We trifle with prophecies, with forebodings, and dreams, and give a seriousness to our every-day life with them; but when the seriousness of life itself begins to show, when everything around us is heaving and roiling, then comes in these spectres to make the storm more terrible."

"In this uncertainty of life," cried Edward, "poised as it is between hope and fear, leave the poor heart its guiding-star. It may gaze towards it, if it cannot steer towards it."

"Yes, I might leave it; and it would be very well," replied Mittler, "if there were but one consequence to expect; but I have always found that no one will attend to symptoms of warning. Man cares for nothing except what flatters him and promises him fair; and his faith is alive exclusively for the sunny side."

Mittler, finding himself carried off into the shadowy regions, in which the longer he remained in them, the more uncomfortable he always felt, was the more ready to assent to Edward's eager wish that he should go to Charlotte. Indeed, if he stayed, what was there further which at that moment he could urge on Edward? To gain time, to inquire in what state things were with the ladies, was the best thing which even he himself could suggest as at present possible.

He hastened to Charlotte, whom he found as usual, calm and in good spirits. She told him readily of everything which had occurred; for from what Edward had said he had only been able to gather the effects. On his own side, he felt his way with the utmost caution. He could not prevail upon himself even cursorily to mention the word separation. It was a surprise, indeed, to him, but from his point of view an unspeakable delightful one, when Charlotte, at the end of a number of unpleasant things, finished with saying:

"I must believe, I must hope, that things will all work round again, and that Edward will return to me. How can it be otherwise, as soon as I become a mother?"

"Do I understand you right?" asked Mittler.

"Perfectly," Charlote answered.

"A thousand times blessed be this news!" he cried, clasping his hands together. "I knew the strength of this argument on the mind of a man. Many a marriage have I seen first cemented by it, and restored again when broken. Such a good hope as this is worth more than a thousand words. Now indeed it is the best hope which we can have. For myself, though," he continued, "I have all reason to be vexed about it. In this case I can see clearly no self-love of mind will be flattered. I shall earn no thanks from you by my services; I am in the same case as a certain medical friend of mine, who succeeds in all cures which he undertakes with the poor for the love of God; but can seldom do anything for the rich who pay him. Here, thank God, the thing cures itself, after all my talking and trying had proved fruitless."

Charlotte now asked him if he would carry the news to Edward; if he would take a letter to him for her, and then see what should be done. But he declined undertaking this.

"All is done," he cried; "do you write the letter—any messenger will do as well—I come to the christening."

For this refusal she was vexed with him—as she frequently was. His eager, impetuous character brought about much good; but his over-haste was the occasion of many a failure. No one was more dependent than he on the impressions which he formed on the moment.

Charlotte's messenger came to Edward, who received him half in terror. The letter was to decide his fate, and it might as well contain No as Yes. He did not venture, for a long time, to open it. At last he tore off the cover, and stood petrified at the following passage, with which it concluded;

"Remember the night-adventure when you visited your wife as a lover—how you drew her to you, and clasped as a well beloved bride in your arms. In this strange accident let us revere the providence of heaven, which has woven a new link to bind us, at the moment when the happiness of our lives was threatening to fall asunder and to vanish."

What passed from that moment in Edward's soul it would be difficult to describe! Under the weight of such a stroke, old habits and fancies come out again to assist to kill the time and fill up the chasms of life. Hunting and fighting are an ever-ready resource of this kind for a nobleman; Edward longed for some outward peril, as a counterbalance to the storm within him. He craved for death, because the burden of life threatened to become too heavy for him to bear. It comforted him to think that he would soon cease to be, and so would make those whom he loved happy by his departure.

No one made any difficulty in his doing what he purposed—because he kept his intention a secret. He made his will with all due formalities. It gave him a very sweet feeling to secure Ottilie's fortune—provision was made for Charlotte, for the unborn child, for the Captain, and for the servants. The war, which had again broken out, favored his wishes; he had disliked exceedingly the half soldiering which had fallen to him in his youth, and that was the reason why he had left the service. Now it gave him a fine exhilarating feeling to be able to rejoin it, under a commander of whom it could be said, that under his conduct death was likely, and victory was sure.

Ottilie, when Charlotte's secret was made known to her, bewildered by it, like Edward, and more than he, retired into herself—she had nothing further to say; hope she could not, and wish she dared not. A glimpse into what was passing in her we gather from her Diary, some passages of which we think to communicate.

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may16-6m:

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Letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Shane, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Jas. B. Shane, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JAMES B. SHANE, Administrator.

jy4-6t

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW COLE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Cole, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Adm'r., South Beaver Township.

my31-6t

OUR HONEYMOON.

"My dearest," said Fred as we neared a little way station, "what do you say to some lunch? I can step out here and get you anything you fancy. It may seem a dreadful thing for a bridegroom to confess but I begin to feel quite sharp after our early dinner. If you don't mind my leaving you for five minutes."

I signified that an absence of that duration might be supported, and Fred started for the refreshment room.

We had been married just three days, and the glamour of our honeymoon was upon everything, the atmosphere was rarefied beyond that breathed by everyday mortals, the earth glorified with a new beauty, the heavens with a new light. We ate no bread and beefsteake, but some ambrosial dish untasted before and drank golden nectar, etherealized from hotel coffee pots.

I watched Fred from the car window, until he disappeared in the refreshment room. What a splendid fellow he was! Such eyes, such a hand, such teeth, such a general combination of perfections! How charming, how delightful, how altogether inexpressible it was to belong to him forever, never to be separated more! when, whiz! clang! Horrors! The train was off again, off with Fred still discussing boned turkey in the eating saloon, his faithful wife hopelessly quiescent in the ladies' car off sundering at the rate of thirty miles an hour those whom law and gospel shall not part!

"What's the matter mum?" asked the conductor, noticing my excitement.

"There's,there's a gentleman left behind' I gasped.

"Is there, mum? was the stoical reply Bless your soul that's nothing new."

"But, but he's my husband?" I faltered blushing to my finger tips, as I felt that fact was something new.

Three ladies turned around to stare at me, and there was an unmistakable titter beneath the heavy mustache of a gentleman opposite.

Sorry mum, but it can't be helped. If guests will stop at bar-rooms to whet their whistles we can't wait for 'em.

A bar room! Fred in a bar-room; whetting his whistles! What did the odious man mean! I tried to crush him with a look, but I wasn't equal to it. Fred, my Fred in a bar-room?

"You needn't be alarmed," said an old gentleman, kindly; "there will be another accommodation at eight."

"At eight!" And it was now just half past four. I sank back upon the cushion in quiet desperation. What was to become of me?

With the entire abnegation peculiar to the early phase of the honeymoon, I had put my little velvet portmannais, handkerchief, and vinagrette in Fred's vest pocket, instead of my own, but there was such a delightful novelty in feeling that *now I* had a right to.

Was there ever a confiding bride left in such a plight? Without a husband and without a cent and—not the least misfortune to one inclined to the feminine weakness of tears without even a pocket handkerchief.

The conductor was again making his rounds.

"Ticket mum."

"I haven't any ticket." I stammered in bewilderment.

"Two thirty, then, if you please, as far as Philadelphia."

"Ticket sir—,

"Two thirty as quick as you can, mum time short."

"But my husband has my ticket," I faltered. "He was left at B—— station, you know!"

"Beg pardon, mum, but our orders are strict. That sort of dodge is played out on this line entirely. Two thirty, mum, if you please. Will refund at the office when ticket is presented.

"The man suspected me, actually suspected me, Fred's wife! Oh dear, dear! How utterly lonely and unprotected I felt, after the strong trust and sweet reliance that had been mine.

"I haven't any money," I said, in a faint voice. "You'll have to put me out somewhere, I suppose," I added with disparing resignation.

"Allow me, madam," the mustached gentleman was up, pocket-book in hand —until we reach Philadelphia. Your husband can settle with me afterwards, he said, giving me his card, with a smile.

If I hadn't been married, I should have fallen in love with that delightful man on the spot. As it was, I only murmured some unintelligible thanks and slipped his card into my pocket, as a memoto of a modern knight.

We were to have stopped all night in Philadelphia. As the train neared the city, a new perplexity seized upon me. Where would I go: If it were daylight I might remain in the ladies' waiting room, but Fred would not arrive until nearly ten at night. I had no money to pay a hackman, go to a hotel, or even get my supper.

A sudden thought flashed into my mind. Aunt Tabby lived in Philadelphia. I had directed a letter to her, only a few weeks before, announcing my approaching marriage. True, the reply was rather discouraging, being dismally prophettic of all sorts of evil that awaited me, and darkly suggestive of the snares and pitfalls in that broad road that leads to matrimony and destruction.

But Aunt Tabby took a vinegar view of everything. She had never felt the mellow influence of a honeymoon.

We arrived at the depot, my mustached friend had left the car sometime before, so I was unprotected again. An army of hackmen besieged the door of the depot, and I immediately became the object of a struggle. Oaths and whips resounded in my ears, until I was finally seized upon and carried off by the most energetic of the party, a red headed man, whose success arose no doubt from his proclivity for anything resembling a fight.

"Having securred me in a very dirty vehicle, he regarded me with a triumphant smile.

"Your trunk is it? Where's the bit of tin?"

"The—what?" I asked in perplexity.

"The tin, the bit of tin, to be sure. How am I to get it without the tin?"

My check. I had forgotten that Fred had the check also. Alas! for the powerlessness of woman! I saw my new Saratoga, filled with the daintiest of trousseaux bundled off with a load of hotel baggage, and couldn't raise a finger to claim it. It was the last straw on the camel's back, and I drove in tears to Aunt Tabby's using my tissne vail as a pocket handkerchief, and thereby unconsciously tattooing my face with streaks of blue.

Even Aunt Tabby's moumental rigidity was overcome by my appearance, when she met me at her immaculate doorstep.

"Left you and only married three days! Pay that hackman, Mary Jane, and send him off before he sees any more of this family disgrace! Only three days! Have mercy on us! That I should have lived to see Brother Henry's child come to this. Taken all your money and clothes too! Well! Well it's nothing more than I expected. Only an accident. Don't talk to me of accidents. If ever you lay eyes on that man my name is not Tabitha Rustitch! The mean-spirited scoundrel! To leave you poor deluded innocent! Put on the kittle, Mary Jane, and hurry up the tea; this poor child is trembling like a leaf, and well she may!"

I was too dispirited and miserable to attempt to stem the torrent of Aunt Tabitha's indignation. I let her talk.

"Oh! and ain't it dreadful mum?" I heard the sympathetic Mary Jane murmur, aside to her mistress; "such a sweet young creetur that she's! And only look at her face! I expect he's been banging of her."

Aunt Tabby pushed up her mouth, and shook her head expressively.

"Let this be a warning to you, Mary Jane."

"Oh, I'm sure it will mum," was the reply.

"She'll never lay hand on him again, repeated Aunt Tabby solemnly; "never. Bless my soul! Who's that?"

"Is my wife here" asked a quick anxious voice; and the next moment Fred's wife was there clasped in the strong arms crying and laughing together, on the broad, loving breast.

"How did you get here so soon? How did you find me out? Oh, Fred! Fred! I have been so frightened and miserable!"

Fred's answer was a shower of kisses.

"How did I come? In a coal car.

There was a train of them just behind. It was not the pleasantest ride in the world, but it brought me quick to you poor little frightened birdie!"

And as I met the glance of those loving eyes, I nestled closer to his heart, and felt, in spite of Aunt Tabby's expectations, I was at home again.

The Skull of Shakespeare.

A certain French Baron, whose scientific tastes led him to collect the skulls of celebrated persons, one day received a visit from a man with whom he was accustomed to deal.

"What do you bring me here?" asked the Baron, as the man slowly unwrapped a carefully enveloped package.

"The skull of Shakespeare."

"Impossible!"

"I speak the truth, Monsieur le Baron. Here is proof of what I say," said the dealer, producing some papers.

"But," replied the Baron, drawing aside the drapery which concealed his own singular collection, "I already possess that skull."

"He must have been a rogue who sold you that," was the remark of the honest dealer. "Who was it, Monsieur?"

"Your father," said the Baron, in a mild tone, "he sold it to me about twenty-nine years ago."

The broker was for a moment disconcerted, then explained, with vivacity:

"I comprehend. Be good enough to observe the small dimensions of the skull on your shelf. Remark the narrow occiput, the undeveloped forehead, where intelligence is still mute. It is of Shakespeare certainly, but Shakespeare as a child about twelve or fourteen years old whereas this is that of Shakespeare when he had attained a certain age, and had become the great genius of which England is so justly proud."

The Baron bought the second head.

A LIVELY young lady says it's all a mistake about her not taking an interest in married gentlemen, for she does—in those whose wives are dead.

A KENTUCKY paper tells of a tree a foot and a half in diameter which fell across the back of a mule and was broken in two.

WHAT is the difference between a sailo and a beer drinker? One puts his sail up and the other puts his ale down.

THE highest office within the gift of the people is the weather signal station on Pike's Peak.

THE Connecticut hay crop is good.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U S Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr14-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap26tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office last formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, DR. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my5'72-1y

PURVES J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar.) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71.

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, north-east corner of the Diamond. jy29'10

ANSHUTZ O. E., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. USALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank, at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Tranks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st: se3'70

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SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept13'70

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STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

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O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I.O. O.F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

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CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumsker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services 1st and 3d Sundays at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Georgetown—2d and 4th Sundays. Rev. Bollard, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Paster. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conway's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 239—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. R. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver River Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 963.—Robert Hay, W. C. T., T. S. Wilson W. S. Meets every Tuesday evening.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—T. L. Kennedy, W. C. T., Oliver McKeage, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 252—R. Coovert, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

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Methodist Episcopal—Rev. W. B. Grace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services, every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month: E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

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W. C. No: 126. *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Altsman, R S; A Anderson, President.

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Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

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SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, August 22nd, 1873.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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STATE TREASURER,
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A. L. CAMPBELL, Butler county,
DAVID McKEE, Butler county.

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JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.

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Jury Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

Auditor.
J. F. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

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R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee.

"THE RADICAL of last week could find room to announce the death of a cow at Georgetown, and acknowledge the receipt of some grass "sent by Alex Steen," but its editor could not devote a little space in his paper to telling us why he was secretly printing tickets last spring for the whisky men and publicly denouncing them and their business, all at the same time. Conduct of this kind is "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." If Mr. Curtis denies the charge we make, let him do so in his paper. We are ready to prove all we aver."—*Argus.*

"The charge above made is that we were secretly printing tickets last spring for the whisky men, and publicly denouncing them and their business, all at the same time. The editor of the *Argus* says he is ready to prove this charge if denied. We didn't consider the matter worth noticing at first and only now enter a denial for the purpose of giving the *Argus* something to do. So please go ahead with your proof. We tremble already for fear of the consequences."—*Radical.*

"Mr. Curtis was a member of the celebrated anti-license committee of last spring, and in that capacity helped to manage the campaign against the whisky interest in the county. Not only that, but he wrote leader after leader against the sale of whisky in our midst, and in a general way thrust himself forward as a local champion of the temperance cause. We were among those who had no faith in his pretensions, and consequently paid little or no attention to what he said or did on the prohibitory question. At that particular time too, we were privately notified that while he was demanding half of the ticket printing from the temperance people, he had made an arrangement with the whisky men to get the whole of their ticket printing from them. That this is so will be seen from the following letter. Read it and then see if we testified falsely against Mr. Curtis when we said that he was "secretly printing tickets for the whisky men, and publicly denouncing them and their business, all at the same time:

BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 15, 1873.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Dear Sir* :—Your note inquiring what I know about the printing of the tickets for the "whisky men," at election last spring is at hand. I do not wish to become involved in the dispute between the *Argus* and RADICAL about this matter, but will say that Mr. Charles Your, who had charge of the printing for the Liquor Men's organization, sent me to the Beaver RADICAL office before the election last spring, and told me to order 6,000 tickets for the use of the organization at the spring election, and to have them charged to him (Chas. Your.) I did as I was requested to do, and in a few days I went back, got the tickets at the RADICAL office, and afterwards Mr. Curtis handed me a bill, of which the following is a true copy, and asked me to see that he got his pay:

BEAVER, PA, March 29, 1873.
Mr. Charles Your,
To BEAVER RADICAL, *Dr.*
March 17, 1873, to 6,000 tickets.....$6 00

This bill was paid and is now in the hands of the auditing committee, of which Mr. Beuchler of the Pavilion Hotel, Rochester, I believe, was chairman. At all events it is now in his possession.

Yours truly,
N. LINDSEY.

There, Mr. Curtis, is our proof, and don't it show that you were tampering with the great temperance cause—in collusion with its enemies—and putting yourself in a position to enable you to claim the friendship and support of the whisky men had they succeeded in carrying the county at the spring election. Not only that, but don't it show that your word cannot be relied upon!—*Argus.*

We should think that any person with a thimble full of brains would know better than to write the above *Argus* editorial, and undertake to palm it off on sensible people for sense.

The charge above is that "we *secretly* printed tickets for the whiskey men and publicly, at the same time, denounced them and their business." The proof given is a copy of a bill against Charles Your for 6,000 tickets for which is charged $6.00, and the assertion by one N. Lindsey that the bill is paid.

The bill is correct and we acknowledge to receiving the money, but the proof adduced does not touch the animus of the charge, viz: that we printed them *secretly*. We did no such thing. There was no need of secrecy, and it was simply a legitimate business transaction. We might with more force charge that the Beaver Temperance Committee acted in bad faith in ordering THE RADICAL and *Argus* each to print an equal number of tickets for and against license, and also in scattering both kinds in abundance over the county. Was this committee also in league with the whisky men? and why did the editor of the *Argus* print for money a number of thousands of tickets *for* license for this Committee? Does the acute and conscientious editor of the *Argus* claim that it is wrong to print 6,000 tickets for license for the whiskey men, and right to print the same or less number of the same kind for the Temperance Committee, all of which are to be used for exactly the same purpose? The charge against us, lies with much more force against the Committee, of which the editor of the *Argus* was a member. But there was no wrong done by either the Committee or ourselves. We would like it to be understood that we keep a first class job printing office here, and shall be thankful to our friends for their patronage, agreeing not to enquire, when they bring in a job, whether they attend church or stay at home, drink beer or water, vote the Republican or Democratic ticket. We hold that such matters are outside of our business, and pertains to other relations and duties. We shall try to do our work with dispatch, and in a style to please, without, at the same time, instituting an inquisition into the morals or habits of our customers.

The editor of the *Argus* ought to be ashamed of this latest attempt to libel the editor of this paper, and injure him in the estimation of good people. The mountain has labored and brought forth a ridiculous mouse.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The unanimity by which the State Republican nominations is everywhere received is something remarkable, and indicates for the ticket an easy victory in October. Not a discordant growl is heard from any direction to break the complete harmony of acquiescence with which Republicans in every county, borough and city of the State have received the result of last week's convention. This condition of things is certainly hopeful. The platform of principles and policy, which, together with the proceedings of the convention, may be found in another column, is fully up to and abreast the average progress of the masses. The principles are old time-honored and war-tried, and the same as those upon which the party was first organized. They can never pass out of use, and lie at the basis of political improvement. Party issues may change yearly, but the great questions that divide the country are, and ever will be, such as shall require the application of the fundamental principles of liberty, fraternity and equality. What party more fitly represents these principles than the Republican? What party, save it, has a record in strict conformity to them? There is the same organic connection between the Republican platforms and its record that there is between faith and works, and hence Republicans take a just and commendable pride in referring to the remarkable series of great events that have been accomplisned by their party, for this record proves the sincerity, honesty and purity of the party, and from which it is easy to derive hope of future triumphs. The platform enunciated at Harrisburgh is a noble one. It re-adopts the National and State platforms of 1872, and endorses the National and State administrations which have faithfully adhered to them and carried out those polices made necessary by the application of their principles to existing facts, it recognizes the important fact that the main purpose for which the Constitutional Convention was created, was to correct the abuse of special legislation, and wisely calls upon the convention to secure this result by submitting it to a seperate and decisive decision of the people. The Constitutional Convention has undertaken to do too much, has exceeded the power it derived from the people, and on account of this it was highly proper that the Republican party should instruct it as to the popular will, and endeavor to secure such constitutional restriction as is felt to be necessary to correct existing abuses.

The reduction of the State debt from $41,000,000 to $26,000,000 is referred to with pride, as well as the repeal of State taxes on real estate, the establishment of schools for the support of soldiers' orphans, and the maintenance of prosperous public schools, for these, with the general prosperity of the State, are substantial evidences that the State needs no change of policy or administration, and that the party which has been so faithful and wise in the management of her affairs for the past twelve years is qualified and able to hold the reins of power for some time yet.

Rigid economy, reduction of taxation and the extinguishment of the public debt, State and National, is sound policy to which the party is pledged. The declaration that the public lands belong to the people and should be used for homes for actual settlers is timely. It is time to shut down on the railroads and other corporations, and keep the public domain for the equal use of the whole people. The recognition that some law is necessary to protect persons engaged in mining will be gratifying to the workingmen, for it shows that the party is not unmindful of their interests. The platform condemns the increase of salaries and calls for a repeal of the act, denounces corruption, recommends a tariff so arranged as to afford both protection and revenue, demands the enforcement of the laws to protect life, liberty and free speech, sympathizes with both the farmers and workingmen in their efforts to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights. Such a platform is born only of a live party, and indicates a healthy condition. It is frank, clear and progressive, it breathes the spirit of a new era and animates every Republican heart. Then the party that promulgates it has a record consistent with its requirements, and thus gives assurance of fidelity in the future.

ROCHESTER, August 12, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

SIR:—In last week's RADICAL you published a short notice of the Beaver County Temperance Union Meeting, held in the M. E. Church, Rochester, July 12th, which, as a wicked misrepresentation of a body of men and their doings, could hardly be excelled. You charge them with doing what they certainly did *not* do, and affect to scorn them for leaving undone the very things they did! Indeed, nearly every statement you made is literally untrue. As one who was present, and who can fully establish what I here assert by simply appealing to the minutes of said meeting, I ask you to publish this, not as a favor, but in simple justice to myself and others, whom you have so unjustly traduced.

Yours Respectfully,
P. BRAMWELL.

Our account of the doings of the Temperance Union, at Rochester, seems to have given great offense to some of the members of that organization. It was not very complimentary we know, but we supposed it to be truthful, and if our temperance friends will take pains to inform us exactly wherein we erred, we shall be most happy to correct the same. If we had no better temper than to fly in a rage at every misrepresentation by the press, we would retire from public gaze and be satisfied with the admiration of our wife and children.

We have carefully compared our account with the official report of said meeting, and cannot discover wherein we have misrepresented the Union in the least. A committee was recommended, but we can not find that such a committee was really appointed, as we suggested ought to have been done. We would like to be further enlightened also in regard to that political education necessary in the county on this question of temperance. The anti-license law has just become operative and only needs enforcement, which is a simple matter if men are willing to prosecute the guilty parties. There is no need of any further legislation until three years are up, and we can find out by experience how this Local Option works. A few determined men can do more than all the meetings and conventions that can be held now, and we again advise our friends to keep an eye single to the work in hand, and let politics alone.

OUR STATE TICKET.

We take pleasure in putting at the head of our columns the names of Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson, for Supreme Judge, and Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny, for State Treasurer. Judge Gordon is well known as an able lawyer and jurist, and is said to be especially qualified for a seat upon the Supreme bench by his connection with many of the disputed land titles in the western part of the State, and his familiarity with the numerous disputes arising from the oil business, where millions of dollars are involved. Judge Gordon is a man of unblemished record and unimpeachable character, and when elected will not only be enabled to relieve the other judges on the bench of much labor, but will worthily fill the high position to which he is called by the will of the people.

Mr. Mackey, the present incumbent, received perhaps the strongest and heartiest endorsement of his administration of the State finances that was ever before given by any party to a similar public servant, being an almost unanimous nomination on first ballot, eighteen complimentary votes being cast for Hon. Samuel Henry. Mr. Mackey's nomination was really won last Fall in the sweeping triumph of Governor Hartranft's election. His qualifications for the position have been thoroughly established by the acceptable and successful manner in which he has succeeded in reducing annually the State debt $2,000,000, and at the same time repealing all laws imposing taxes on real estate. Results of this character please the tax payers, and Mr. Mackey will be endorsed next October at the ballot box as heartily as he was in the State Convention at Harrisburg. The Republican party in the State is organized by a skillful leader; it is harmonious, strong and confidant; but it has no foe worthy of its steel. The Democracy is decaying; its locks are white, its limbs enfeebled, and the super human effort it is now making to seem young reminds one of the miserable dotage of an old man.

HON. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, President of the present Constitutional Convention, died on Sunday the 11th inst., aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Meredith was an eminent and distinguished man, and had reached the top-most round of a laudable ambition. His name will long be remembered as one of Pennsylvania's most honored sons, and his fame survive to coming generations. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and attained the foremost rank in his profession. From 1824 to 1828 he served in the State Legislature, and was President of the Select Council of Philadelphia from 1834 to 1839. In 1849 President Taylor made him Secretary of the Treasury. He was President of the first Convention to amend the State Constitution, and at the time of his death held the same honorable position in the second Constitutional Convention. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney General by Governor Curtin, and served the State in that capacity till the close of the Governor's second term in 1867. His death is an event of more than ordinary importance, and not only his beloved Commonwealth but the whole nation will mourn the loss of a citizen of such solid integrity, great ability and splendid accomplishments as a gentleman, scholar, and statesman.

—Vice President Wilson is in such precarious condition of health as to lead to doubts whether he will even live till next winter. A severe surgical operation has become necessary, and it is feared that he will not have strength enough to endure it.

—There is not a great amount of handshaking anywhere among the Liberals and Democrats.

POLITICAL.

—All the papers, with one exception in Western Kentucky, oppose the formation of a new State out of portions of Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi.

—The following is the Clarion county Republican ticket: Sheriff, F. A. Detrich; Treasurer, H. L. McClure; Auditor, Wm. Irwin; Jury Commissioner, William Kelly.

—At a meeting of the Democratic Representative conferees, in Williamsport, James M. Gamble, of Lycoming, and C. S McCormick, of Clinton, were elected Representative delegates to the State Convention.

—The recently elected General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed as follows: Senate—32 Democrats and 6 Republicans; House of Representatives—81 Democrats, 19 Republicans; Republicans gain 2 in the Senate, and Democrats one in the House.

—The Republicans of Cameron county, Pennsylvania, have made the following nominations: County Commissioner—James Cochran; Prothonotary—V. A. Brooks; Auditor—David Chapman; Jury Commissioner—Joseph Housier; Surveyor—Edward Vosburg.

—A call, signed by a large number of prominent citizens in all parts of Kansas, has been issued for a State Convention of soldiers of the late war, to be held in Topeka, on the 22d of September, for the purpose of memorializing Congress for an equalization of soldiers' bounties.

Judge Gordon is highly spoken of for his legal attainments and general uprightness of character. The only objection that can exist against him, is his location in the western part of the State, which has already had four or five Judges on the Supreme Bench

—On Monday the 11th inst., the Democracy of Union county made the following nominations: Senate—A. H. Dill; Assembly—Martin Rudy; Sheriff—C. D. Cox; Commissioner—John S. Schrack; Jury Commissioner—Thomas V. Barber; Treasurer—Aaron Wetzel.

—The Democrats of Clinton county, Pa., held their convention last week, and nominated the following ticket: Representative, A. C. Noyes; Prothonotary, W. H. Brown; Register and Recorder, S. B. Snook; Treasurer, John Q. Welsh; Commissioner, Wm. A. Packer; Coroner, Dr. A. Pierson; Jury Commissioner, Henry S. Eaton; Auditor, John A. Catham, Jr.

—Thomas V. Cooper, one of the editors of the Delaware county *American*, was on Thursday last nominated by the Republication Convention of Delaware county for the State Senate. The district embraces Chester and Delaware, the former conceding the nomination. This makes Mr. Cooper the Republican candidate of the 5th Senatorial district, good as a rule for 4,000 majority, and his election is looked upon as certain.

—The following named persons have been appointed members of the Republican Executive Committee of Schuylkill county: M. M. L'Velle, E. S. Silliman, James H. Levan, Daniel R. Miller, W. F. Huntzinger, Theo. Garretson, Thomas Wren, W. G. Burwell, Thomas R. Beddall, James N. Garrett, M. P. Fowler, Ephriam Phillips, and W. A. Field. D. C. Henning, Chairman, Theo. Garretson, Secretary.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: The term of Hon. Eugene Casserly, United States Senator from California, will expire on the 4th of March next, and he seems to be without the slightest chance for re-election. Taking this view of it, there are no less than nine Republican and four Democratic aspirants for the position already named. How many more will enter the field it would be vain to conjecture, as California is blessed with hundreds of anxious office-seekers.

—A nice old man, a vegetable gardener, called at a newspaper office and inquired very anxiously if the editor had seen anything in the papers recently about a worm that was doing much damage to celery. "I intended," said he, "to have raised a good deal of celery this year, but durn me, if I think it'll pay if that durned celery grub that started at Washington a while since, about what i've been heern so much on, is coming this way." A light dawned upon the editor's mind—the "Salary Grab."

—The State *Journal*, says: Hon. Daniel Agnew will be the next Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, succeeding Chief Justice Reed in the regular order at the expiration of his term, which will be on the first Monday of December, 1873. Justice Agnew has acquired a splendid reputation since he came to preside on the Supreme Bench. A thorough lawyer, untiring student and ripe scholar, he has established a reputation with the bar and the people of the State, which ought to satisfy any man desirous of popular confidence and esteem.

—The Utica *Herald* says: "One of the most auspicious signs of the times and highest complement to the elevating influence of Republican administration is the fact that the Democrats are compelled to incorporate Republican doctrines into their platforms, and to acknowledge that they must put honest men in nomination as their only hope of achieving political success anywhere. But Republicans have the advantage of having first set the example of nominating honest men for office and punishing dishonest officials, while their principles are right and safe in all emergencies.

—The following is a list of the nominees of the primary election, of Columbiana county, held on Saturday, August 20, 1873: Associate Judge—J. J. Libhart, Marietta; Assembly—Amos H. Mylin, West Lambeter, Julius L. Shuman, Washington boro., Haydn H. Tshudy, Warwick; Recorder—Peter Diffenback, East Lambeter; County Treasurer—Thomas Furniss; County Commissioner—James Wood; Jury Commissioner—Luther Richards; Directors of Poor—John J. Frey, David Landis; Prison keeper—John P. Weise; Prison Inspectors—Almus M. Brubaker, Isaac H. Shaeffer; County Solicitor—B. C. Kready; County Auditor—Daniel M. Eby; Delegates to State Convention—E. McMellen, J. C. Muhlenberg, George Pierce, and John M. Stehman.

—The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says: The new movement of the soldiers in the county is creating no little talk, and there is quite a long letter and a longer answer to it in the Mifflinburg *Telegraph*. As the discussion is carried on by soldiers only (Messrs. Bates and Schoch) it seems to be "none of our funeral." The egg not having been hatched yet, we of course can say nothing about the chicken. It is not likely, however, that the soldiers will do so foolish a thing as to array themselves politically against civilians, for that would certainly have a tendency to consolidate the civil forces against the military. When their platform is erected, we may or may not have something to say on the subject.

—The Republican County Convention, of Huntingdon county, met on the 12th inst. Hon. H. G. Fisher was made permanent chairman. A. L. Guss, editor of the *Globe*, and 18 other delegates seceded. The Convention denounced the *Globe* and read it out of the party, and revoked the election of Guss as delegate to the State Convention by the County Committee, and elected the Hon. H. G. Fisher in his place. Conferees were appointed favorable to the nomination of P. P. Dewees, Esq., for Senator. Captain W. K. Burchinell was nominated for Assembly; T. M Montgomery for Treasurer; C. R. McCarthy for County Commissioner; James Lee for Director of the Poor; for Jury Commissioner, John G. Stewart; for Coroner, John Laporte, Esq.,; for chairman of County Committee, Col. J. Hall Musser.

—The Republicans of Montgomery county have nominated the following ticket: Senate—William A. Yeakle; Assembly—Samuel E. Nyce, Joshua Ashbridge; County Treasurer—S. F. Jarrett; County Commissioner—E. D. Johnson; Director of the Poor—Abraham K. Anders; County Auditor—Alan W. Corson; Jury Commissioner—Henry S. Smith. Dr. I. N. Evans, Evan M. Woodward, Charles Jacobs, Jr., S. P. Childs and Joseph Lewis were appointed Judicial conferees. Wm. M. Mintzer was elected Senatorial, and W. T. Robinson and F. Sullivan Representative delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were instructed to vote for Judge Butler as the candidate for Supreme Judge. Resolutions were passed indorsing the administrations of President Grant and Governor Hartranft.

—The Chester *Republican*, in an editorial on the State Convention, says: Hon. Isaac Gordon, of Jefferson county, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, on the tenth ballot, and R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny county for State Treasurer. The nomination of Mr. Gordon is a surprise to all the professed politicians of the State. The unapproachable integrity of Judge Butler rendered him the especial target of the members of the Philadelphia Ring and its adjuncts elsewhere. Col. William B. Mann and his allies, announced their edict early in the campaign, that Judge E. M. Paxson, of that city, was the chosen candidate, and wherever the influence of these men could reach, the State was dragooned into the support of their candidate. We are informed that their conduct at Harrisburg was defiant, and that every one who stood in their way was threatened with political ostracism for years to come. The result of the Convention is a rebuke which these men did not expect, and if there is any one thing in the proceedings gratifying to those who desired honesty and fair dealing in politics, it is the repremand which the Ringsters received in the nomination of Mr. Gordon. They brought him out to defeat Judge Butler and were themselves defeated. The Delegates from this District voted on every ballot for Judge Butler, and thus acted in full accord with the wishes of their constituents.

—The Cleveland *Leader* is unkind enough to revive an old story about Major Allen, the standard bearer of the Ohio resurrectionists. It seems that in 1840, when General Harrison was running as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, the Major circulated a little fiction to the effect that Harrison had shown the white feather at the battles of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the Thames. The ladies of Chillicothe presented a petticoat to the Major as a symbol of their appreciation of him and his slander, and the *sobriquet* of "Petticoat Allen" was fastened upon him for the campaign. As the Democratic party are discussing a change of name for the next Presidentiali campaign, we suggest "Petticoat party;" and poor Mr. Davis would be the most suitable godfather for the new christening.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 6 10 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 2,21 p. m; Express, 9,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m. Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

Executors' Notice—John Smiley.....
Administrator's Notice—J. S. Hudson.....
Frankfort Academy.....1½s3t
Mutual Insurance Co.—A. B. Clark.....5s8t
Special Notice—J. C. Wilson.....2s3t
Proposals—Beaver Borough.....2s1t
Special Notice—Hertzog & Beam.....C
Special Notice—John Kennedy & Co.....C
Special Notice—A. McDonald.....1311t

The National Camp-meeting at Moundsville, W. Va., commenced on Wednesday, 20 inst.

Dr. Junkin addressed the young men of New Castle on Sunday on the subject of "Recent Providences."

The Keystone State Circus showed in Hookstown on the 15th and in Rochester on the 16th inst. It was a one horse affair.

Mr. F. S. Laughlin, of Greene township, cut common oats this season which measured five feet and seven inches. How's that for high?

Messrs. Orr & Cooper have just purchased a fine span of mules, their business having so increased as to render them a matter of necessity.

The garden of George K. Anderson, forms the main attraction of Titusville. It is a grand affair, and is thrown open to the public every night.

Now is the time for the school boards of the county to advertise for teachers. Such an advertisement in THE RADICAL will pay.

The Ohio river came up on Friday and Saturday so as to let out a large fleet of coal boats. Business has been brisk again along the river.

The Mechanic band, of New Castle, serenaded the citizens of Beaver Falls on Monday night of last week, and discoursed sweet music in presence of the Chinese

Mr. S. J. Small of this place has just purchased one of Simmons & Cloughs combination organs of Smith Curtis, and a better or handsomer instrument of the kind was never made.

There will be services in the Vanport Baptist Church next Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. All are cordially invited to be present.

Rev. Leroy Stevens, Pastor of the Baptist Church of Mount Pleasant, Pa., will preach in the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater on next Sabbath, August 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The New Castle *Journal* laments the unaccountable delay of the expected fire engine, it tearfully says this is Friday and no engine yet. Are we to have another fire before it gets here? Who knows when it will get here?

Our friend, A. Wynn, contemplates moving his family to Allegheny city, provided he can sell his property in Beaver. Mr. Wynn is engaged in the city as city surveyor, a position that he fills with credit.

Senator Rutan and lady arrived by the steamer Abyssinia in New York on Saturday. Mrs. Rutan reached here Monday and was warmly greeted by her many friends. Mr. Rutan came on Wednesday morning and is looking quite well.

The Sabbath School of the Mill Creek Presbyterian church had a pic-nic on the 13th inst., which was a pleasant affair, where all old and young enjoyed themselves. The singing was excellent. There were about 5,000 persons present.

Coming Down.—Mr. Wm. Duvall, our Market House butcher, gives our citizens notice that he has adopted the cash plan, and will furnish the best steak and roasts at 12½ cents per pound. This is a reduction of about 33 per cent.—*Washington Reporter.*

Will our butchers please take notice and act accordingly.

Mr. J. M. Kelly, whose business is in Smith's Ferry but who resides at Liverpool, has for six years been going from the latter place to the former in thr morning and returning in the evening without missing a train until Tuesday of last week, when he stood on the platform and watched the train move out of sight. That was aggarvating and broke the harmony of a long established regularity.

One day last week about a mile and a half below Economy the tow boat Ventare picked up the body of a man floating in the river and carried it up to the town. Coroner Corbus was notified of the fact and held an inquest. The man's neck was broken and a large handkerchief stuffed in his mouth. He had the appearance of being a roustabout or mill hand. The verdict of the jury was, "Found drowned."

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

State Teachers' Association.—The State Teachers' Association met in Pittsburgh on Tuesday the 12th inst., and continued in session three days. There were a large number of teachers of the State in attendance, and a few from abroad. The prepared programme was adhered to, and a variety of ideas on education brought out by the different speakers, and in the general discussion that followed every essay or paper read.

On the "Relation of High Schools and Academies to Colleges," the Hon. J. P. Wickersham said that the interest in higher education was declining. It was a remarkable fact that the attendance of pupils in our colleges was not greater now than it was twenty or perhaps forty years ago. The attendance did not at all keep pace with the increased population and wealth of the country. Another fact was the extraordinary expansion of the common school system. A single fact would illustrate this point, namely: that in the last six years, since the speaker had charge of the schools of the State, the aggregate annual amount spent for school purposes had increased from $3,500,000 to $9,000,000. This immense sum was spent by the children of the State in the education of her children. It was to the credit of Pennsylvania, too, that no State in the Union had provided so liberally for the elementary instruction of the masses. Then the two facts which he wished to impress upon the audience were, that the colleges of the State were languishing, while the common schools were progressing rapidly. The question then rose, "How shall our colleges be supplied with students?" The common schools were not organized so as to qualify pupils for entering college. There was a missing link in the educational chain, and how could it be supplied? In the first place, he would have high schools established everywhere throughout the State, and in the second place he would have the academies and boarding schools graded—made high, classical and mathematical schools. He would be glad to see one or more such schools in every county. He was also in favor of a further development of the common schools. Great and distinguished educators had, at their meeting at Elmira, advocated the limiting of a common school education to reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar. He, for one, repudiated all such doctrines as that, and he felt that he would be supported, not only by the law makers at Harrisburg, but by the people at large. [Applause.] He hoped to see the time when the State would extend its aid to academical schools, without undertaking to control them. What was needed, was to fit together the common school and the academy, and the academy and the college. Our high schools are not intended to prepare boys and girls for college, but rather for business. They ought to aim higher. But the spirit manifested by the majority of parents was to get their boys out of school as soon as possible. This spirit ought to be checked, and could be checked by a proper public sentiment. The colleges would have to depend mainly on the high schools, for years to come, and he therefore wanted to see intimate relations established between them. Boys should be pointed to the college rather than to the counting-house and the work shop. All college Presidents should emulate the example of their worthy chairman (Dr. Hays) and come down from their dignified positions occasionally to affiliate and fraternize with the common school workers. [Applause.] Too many of them stood upon their dignity and held aloof.

We have room only to publish the resolutions, but these embody the results of the several discussions and indicate the sense of the Association on the subjects brought before it. The resolutions which were unanimously adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the teachers of Pittsburgh for the comfortable and elegant hall provided for our meetings; and also for the pleasant and very enjoyable boat excursion down the Ohio.

Resolved, That we most heartily commend the co-operation existing between our public school teachers and professors of the classical institutions of the State; and that we will lend our aid and assistance to the establishment of such schools, as will connect the public schools with the college.

Resolved, That a more extensive course of study and a more thorough school discipline, are most desirable for all who are training for teachers; and that a higher mental and moral culture, on the part of our school instructors, would be the certain means of elevating all our institutions of learning, and rendering them more acceptable to the public.

Resolved, That it is most desirable that our teachers be required to pass examination in, and be prepared to teach music and drawing, and that a committee of three be appointed to make a report on these subjects at the next stated meeting.

Resolved, That the attention of our school authorities be called to the condition of bootblacks and newsboys, as well as the thousands of other children not receiving the benefit of our public schools.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to those members of the association who prepared and read the able papers presented for discussion, and to those who have furnished the excellent and entertaining music and readings which we have enjoyed during this session.

Resolved, That the association wish to bear testimony of their confidence in our State Superintendent, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, and their high appreciation of his most excellent services.

Resolved, That we hereby thank the newspaper press of Pittsburgh for their faithful and full reports of the meetings of the Association.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

If, STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr125-3m

"Copper Bottom," owned by Ewing Brothers of this place, performed a feat at the Steubenville races that never was done before in this or any other country. In the second heat for the $300 purse, "Copper Bottom's" driver allowed his sulky to collide with another and was thus thrown out, but the horse went on with lightning speed without a break, passing everything in the handsomest manner, and came in first amidst terrific applause. The judges thought of giving the heat to the other horse because "Copper Bottom" came in without a driver, but the spectators raised such a howl of indignation that they feared the stand would be pulled down over their heads. The heat was finally decided to be a draw. "Copper Bottom" won the next two heats easily. The owners of this horse claim that he is the fastest horse in the world. He is hard to beat, and his Steubenville record will add another laurel to his fame.

Miss Annie Elliott, of Steubenville, presented "Copper Bottom" with a magnificent boquet, which, of course, was better appreciated by Mr. Ewing than by the horse, and it graces the parlor mantel at his residence in this place.

John Kennedy & Co., of Beaver Falls, are doing a large business in the boot and shoe trade. Their wholesale trade, already large, is certainly increasing, and their facilities for manufacturing boots and shoes are such that they defy competition. They keep constantly on hand a splendid stock of gentlemen and ladies wear of all styles, prices and sizes, also boys and girls boots and shoes. Boots and shoes made to order from the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and examine their stock and leave your orders. aug15-2t

Boots and Shoes at Hertzog & Beam's, New Brighton. These gentlemen keep on hands large assortment of goods in their trade and sell them at the most reasonable rates. They take delight in showing their boots and shoes, and are not afraid of comparing them as to quality, style and prices with those of any other store or manufacturer.

The Beaver Falls Gas Company are making preparations to build gas works sufficient to furnish gas for Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Fallston. The company have secured an admirable location for the works above and adjoining the railroad bridge between New Brighton and Beaver Falls, on the right bank of the river. The building to be erected, we are informed, will be substantially of brick, and covered with a good iron roof. The size of the building is to be 30x72 feet, and heighth of story, 18 feet. The gasometer will be 15x50, and all machinery connected with the works will be of the most modern improvement and complete and substantial character. The works will be sufficient to not only light the three boroughs, but large and capacious enough to meet the demands of three times the population now in them. Main pipes will be laid to the extent of some five miles, about two and a half miles each in the two larger boroughs. This will give gas facilities to nearly all the main residences of the places, and to all manufactories and places of business. Of course the towns will be lighted up. The works are expected to be in operation by December.

The Curiosity of a Fly.—Talk about the curiosity of a woman! We will back a fly against any woman. Just watch him as he gayly traverses a bald man's cranium, halts on the eyelid, and, taking a cursory glance around him, waltzes over to the end of the nose, peeps up one nostril, and having satisfied his curiosity there, curvettes over the upper lip, and takes a glance up the other. With a satisfactory smile at having seen all there is to be seen there, he makes a bee line for the chin, stopping a moment to explore the cavity formed by the closed lips. Arriving at the chin he takes a notion to creep down under the shirt collar, but suddenly hesitating, he turns around as if he had forgotten something, and proceeds to an exploration of the ears. This concluded, he carries out his original intention, and disappears between the neck and shirt collar, emerging, after the lapse of some minutes, with an air seeming to say he has performed his duty. What matters the frantic attempts to catch him, the enraged gestures, and the profane language? They disturb his equanimity not a moment; driven from one spot he alights on another; he finds he has got a duty to perform, and he does it.—*Lawrence American.*

For a neat and substantial Boot, Shoe or Gaiter go the cheap store of John Kennedy & Co., Beaver Falls. They have the largest, best and cheapest stock in Beaver county, and can suit you if anybody can.

That New Suit.—The editor of the *Argus* is said to have a new suit of clothes. When he appears on the streets rehabilitated he intends it to be understood as significant of the annual political change of his paper that usually happens about this time. We have not yet seen the suit and do not know whether or not he has imitated the Democrats and cast aside his Liberal clothes that are out of fashion to don the "ole cloes," patched, cleansed, colored, remoddeled and cried off at Columbus the other day. Perhaps the garments are bran new, and made of Republican cloth and cut by a Republican tailor. If so we congratulate our neighbor on his excellent judgement and refined taste. The old and shabby stuff that the Democrats are peddling is not worth anything, and whoever invests in it will certainly make a bad bargain. We hope the editor is not ashamed of his new suit or afraid of the effect it may have on the community; we advise him to put it on at once; get used to it. The awkwardness of a first appearance when one is the "observed of all observers," will soon be worn off and the agony be over. You had better finish the job up at one time, too, and not do it by parts, drawing on the pants first, then after a day or so buttoning up the vest, and finally putting on the coat. This would make your awkwardness long drawn out and afford too much merriment to the community. We shall know all about it in a few days, and in the mean time we extend our congratulations or sympathies—which?

Serenading.—An old gentleman residing near New Brighton who was married a few years ago, imagining that some of his neighbors were enamored of his wife, became very jealous, and they did not live as happily together as they might have done. The old lady, some months ago, resolved to leave him for a while and she did so. A few months passed away, and the old gentleman becoming very lonely, prevailed on his wife to come back to him again. On the evening following, a number of boys, with respect for their reunion, gave them a happy serenading, making delightful music with old saws, tin pans, &c. They listened to the charming music patiently until, twelve or one o'clock, when the boys went home. A few days later warrants were issued for the boys and ten or twelve of them were arrested and brought before 'Squire Moreland, of New Brighton. The affair was settled, however, by the boys paying over the handsome some of ten dollars. The boys think now that the serenade was all on their side.

The New Castle *Journal* says: On Friday evening of last week, a little five year old daughter of Mrs. Cambridge, residing on Chestnut street, First ward, while playing near a well, stepped on one of the boards of the cover, which suddenly gave way, letting her fall into the well, which was about twenty-one feet deep and contained six feet of water. Her mother, who had witnessed her fall, raised an alarm which soon brought a number of persons to the well, one of whom, a man named Meaner, was lowered by the windlass, and with considerable difficulty recovered the body, which had lain under water nearly five minutes, and was apparently lifeless. Vigorous measures for resuscitation were, however, immediately employed, and respiration at length restored. She is now seemingly as well as ever. Hers was indeed a miraculous escape from a most untimely death.

The Buckeye State says: While on his way to Steubenville to attend the 1st of August celebration, our townsman Wm. D. Sherrow, accompanied by his daughter, stopped at the Nillson House, (late Gaston House) Wellsville, for dinner. When the bell rang for dinner, Mr. Sherrow laid aside his hat and was about to enter the dining room, when the gentlemanly (?) landlord informed him in a round-a-bout way that colored people were not permitted to eat at the first table. Mr. Sherrow with becoming dignity thanked him for allowing his daughter to remain in the house, politely bade him good day, and repaired to the Missouri House, kept by our good natured friend Charley Aughenbaugh, where dinner was served up to them in good style. Mr. Sherrow excuses the Nillson House man upon the ground that "the poor fool didn't know better."

Boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children, at Hertzog & Beams, New Brighton.

A Cuban gentleman, who has been roaming over the world for the past eight years, and had resided much of his time in America, was appealed to, when he delivered himself in substance about as follows:

"If you want the best beef and mutton in the world, with good ale, go to London for them; if you desire the best pastry and fancy dishes, go to Paris for them; if you prefer the substantials, well cooked and served, and the best made coffee and excellent beer, come to Vienna for them, but if you desire all these essentials to good living combined, together with soft crabs, oysters, terrapins, canvass-back ducks, and an endless supply of the most luscious fruit, you must go to America for them."

Henri Rochefort, for political sins and illegal peccadilloes of a varied character, has been banished from France, and now has the opportunity to repent in the penal colonies of New Calidonia.

Wanted.—John H. Ewing, of Shippingport Pa., is now buying WOOL, paying the highest prices. He wants all he can get. jy18tf

The Beaver Falls Tragedy.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in regard to the mysterious death at Beaver Falls, mentioned in our last, was "That the deceased, supposed to be Benj. F. Bearss, came to his death at Beaver Falls on the twelfth day of August, 1873, by violence received at the hands of some party or parties at present unknown to the jury."

It was ascertained that the man had pawned a watch and chain at the broker shop of M. Streng, No. 7 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, for which he received twenty-four dollars. Mr. Streng was sent for and testified before the Coroner's jury that this was the same man who had been in his office on Monday last, and that he had been there before and pawned the same watch and chain. He knew nothing further about the man, where he lived or what his business was.

Mr. Crane testified that Mr. Bearss, in company with two other parties, came into the Cutlery works and asked permission to "look around," which was granted them. Mr. B. was somewhat intoxicated, but not drunk. His companions had been drinking, but were not so much under its influence as he was. While he was looking about the building they went into the yard and held a conversation in low tones, about very important matters, judging from their manner.

A little boy testified that he saw these three men playing cards under a willow tree on the bank of the mill race, while another boy says they were playing for money and Bearss was winning it all. Dr. McPherson testified that the wounds had been inflicted with a dull cutting instrument, a knife probably, which had penetrated the wind pipe, causing death after being thrown into the water.

We hope that the mystery now surrounding the death may be cleared up by further discoveries of facts in relation to it, and if it was a murder that the guilty party or parties may be brought to justice.

Fancy Shoes of all kinds at Hertzog and Beam's.

Hartzog & Beam, manufacturers and dealers in fancy Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Orders from all parts of the county filled on short notice at reasonable prices.

"Throw Physic to The Dogs."

The Graphic recently gave an illustration of the new chromo issued by the Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East Twenty-eighth Street, from Bispham's painting—"Throw Physic to the Dogs." The subject is a little girl physicing various specimens of the canine race. The scene is a laughable one, and the different attitudes of the dogs are exceedingly pleasing.

It was designed to illustrate Dr. Foote's aversion to drugs, and accompanies each copy of his well-known work, "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense." The Doctor's practice is thoroughly "New School," and in this way he stands prominently out from the profession a successful practitioner.

The book is a volume of 912 pages and 200 illustrations, filled with facts and reason relating to mankind, and their social and physical status. The *Graphic* says of it: It is an encyclopedia of useful knowledge." A noted clergyman of this city testifies to its merits, remarking: "It is library in itself." The *Franklin Repository*, of Chambersburg, Pa., speaks of the picture as a "beautiful chromo, very pleasant and so enjoyable as to be almost good company."—*New York Express.*

What to do with the Girls?—"Marry them," says a fellow at our elbow, and his answer suggests just the consideration which it behooves parents to think over. It is customary for boys at an early age of life to settle upon some definite occupation which serves as a sort of guide to their future life, and an anchor of present safety. As soon as their education be completed, at whatever age, they engage in some pursuit, by which they are lifted from idleness and frivolty into a course in the pursuit of which they attain honor and usefulness. But with girls the case is quite the reverse, for after completing a course of education, which is in itself too often superficial, they enter into a period of inactivity. There seems to be a deeply rooted prejudice against her engaging in anything which should seem to be a life's work, and the idea of learning a trade is repugnant to the teachings of fashionable society. By this entire absence of any real work to do the only thing which seems left to a large class of women is to get married, an event which is in many cases unfortunately precipitated by the force of these circumstances, which hedge about the life of a single woman in genteel society. The prejudice against a woman in however favorable circumstances, earning her bread by her own labor is an ill-founded and silly one, and the sooner wise men and women learn this the better it will be for the physical and moral life of this and all succeeding generations.

A New Paper.—Messrs. Williams & Anderson of this place, propose starting a new paper to be called the *Rochester Independent*, and published weekly at Rochester, Pa. The sheet will steer clear of politics and promises to be freighted with interesting matter and local news, we hope she will float a long time, that the captain and pilot together may enable her to ride out the severest gale and may the weekly manifests be such as shall denote uninterrupted prosperity. Long live the *Rochester Independent* that is to be.

Five gallons "Standard" Refined Carbon Oil for $1.00 only, at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store.

The Singer Sewing Machine is the best in the market and if you want to buy a machine that never gets out of order, is durable and will do all kinds of work and give perfect satisfaction, then go to R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you can get just such a machine as you want. je20-6t

We clip the following from the Washington *Review and Examiner* of August 13th: We learn that the contract for the new Presbyterian church at Burgettstown (Rev. J. T. Fredericks, pastor,) has been awarded to Mr. Smith, proprietor of the planing mill between Burgettstown and Cardville. It is the intention to complete the building during the present year. It will be a fine structure. The new U. P. church in the same place (for which Capt. Andrew Bruce is one of the contractors) is also in active course of construction. It will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000.

—Louis A. Grover, of Brownsville, second engineer of the steamboat Wm. Stone, had both ankles fractured on Thursday last, while the boat was lying at Pittsburg, by being caught between the piston rod and the cylinder timbers while the wheel was being moved.

—A daughter of William Ostrander, aged about nine years, was drowned in the river on Saturday afternoon of week before last at Staib's coal works, a short distance above Monongahela City.

—Rev. W. W. McKinley, pastor of Mingo Presbyterian church, near Finleyville, Washington county, has returned from Narraganset, R. I., greatly invigorated.

—The commencement exercises of Waynesburg College will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 3d and 4th. The graduating class is composed of twenty members, eight females and twelve males.

—Daniel Hostetter, of German township, Fayette county, died suddenly on Thursday of week before last, in the 77th year of his age. He was stricken down in the harvest field. He was the father of the well-known "Hostetter Blind Family of musicians.

—While the workmen were engaged in digging out the foundation for the new building about to be erected by Craig Ritchie, they came upon an old vault in which Aaron Henderson, one of the workmen, found a fine gold watch case. Some of our citizens remember that about ten years ago a gentleman attending College here, lost this same case and at the time offered twenty dollars for its recovery. When found it was as bright and beautiful as though it had just come from the hands of the burnisher.—*Canonsburgh Herald.*

—A considerable amount of real estate in Washington county is now changing hands. In some localities farmers are selling coal privileges for more than their farms cost them a few years since. As rapidly as railroads and other means of transportation are developed the coal buried under our thousands hills will appreciate in value, and what is now comparatively worthless will be counted at millions.

—At this time very little hay is selling in Washington county. A few weeks ago it was thought that there would not only be none to sell but that farmers generally would be short of the article themselves. The recent growing weather has greatly increased the crop, and when the time comes for it our farmers will have some to sell. A prime article is now selling in Pittsburgh from $20 to $27 per ton.

Time tries all things.—Use only furnishes the final test. Those who have used Andy McDonald's harnesses and saddles and other work, know that they are durable. His reputation as a harness and saddle maker is established and all the public need to know is where his place of business is, and that he is determined to sell at the lowest prices the very best of work. He has secured the services of Mr. King, one of the best workmen in Western Pennsylvania. Call and see if what he says is not true.

Messrs. Laughlin Bros. propose to erect a $60,000 pottery in Liverpool, Ohio, for manufacuring white ware. The plans for the new buildings are drawn and the works will be commenced as soon as the citizens of Liverpool have raised a bonus of $5,000 and the necessary ground. If good white ware can be made at Liverpool the place will take a new start.

On Tuesday evening, of last week, Bruce Simpson, of New Castle, and Smith Agnew, of Pittsburgh, met with an accident when returning from a pic-nic in the vicinity of Neshannock Falls. The horses became frightened and ran off, upsetting the carriage and dumping the gentlemen and their ladies on the ground, spraining the ankle of one and knocking out some teeth from the jaw of the other. The ladies escaped with only scratches.

J. M. McCreery.—The many friends of J. M. McCreery, whose hearing was injured in the United States Naval Service, will be glad to know that he returned from Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, greatly benefited, where he went a few days since for the purpose of undergoing a surgical operation, in hopes of improving his hearing. Dr. Levis, a surgeon of great reputation, in Philadelphia, performed the skillful operation.

List of Letters remaining in Beaver Post Office, August 1st, 1873: Mr. Lemon Anderson, Mr. Crist Black, Mrs. Mary E. Carter, Bishop Haven, John Henlerder, Jacob Klingerman, Miss Annie Ruple, Mr. McGregor, Miss M. Mcdrule, Hattie Riddell, Mr. Loo Talor, David Whitla, Esq., C. B. Warrington.

M. A. McGAFFICK, P. M.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, August, 1873.

[Paper No. 22.]

THE ADVANTAGES OF BEAVER VALLEY

for commerce and the various enterprises of men in business are of the most favored character, and not less so are they for the enjoyment of social and domestic peace and tranquility. Here are found the requsites for almost unlimited manufacturing enterprises; for the fullest development of the capacity and skill of our business men, and, as well, all the needed elements, surroundings and restraints, to make it a home of prosperous people, and give them a character worthy the good name of the race. As already shown, the resources of the valley for manufacturing are great. The resource most fully dwelt upon was the immense water power, which

FED BY A THOUSAND SPRINGS,

rivulets and creeks, afforded a power capable of running mills and factories that would keep in occupation a city of mechanics and tradesmen.

THE ADVANTAGE OF WATER POWER

over that of steam must be admitted when, first, its power is such that the various kinds of manufacturing industries may be driven to the fullest capacity; second, when the water can be uninterruptedly used; third, when it can be used at a moderate cost, and fourth, when its use will not place the product of manufacture beyond the reach of a ready market. These essentials of a really valuable water power, when found combined in one stream or succession of water falls, places that power beyond doubt as the best manufacturing power that can be utilized, in so far as it relates to those factories and mills to which it may be applied. Beyond any question Beaver valley water power possesses in the highest degree every one of these essentials of power and availability.

Take the

POWER GIVEN BY THESE FALLS.

The first essential laid down, and it is readily seen that in this one particular it is by no means lacking.

Four hundred suppositions shares are now located on the Falls, about two hundred and fifty of which are put to use, leaving the balance out of use and available for other industries. In addition to these four hundred shares, I am assured by a gentleman fully qualified to know, and whose judgment in such matters is beyond dispute, that the power at Dam No. 4 could be very largely increased by raising the dam, which he says could be done without damage to property. This would the better utilize the large body of water in "seven mile level." In addition to this, the abandonment of the canal will very materially add to the power already possessed. This would seem to set at rest any fears that might arise that the power and capacity of the water may not be sufficient to meet the demands made upon it.

It is beyond question that there is power enough in these waters to run all the factories that could be located on the water's edge. The second essential, that this water power can be almost uninterruptedly used, has been demonstrated to a certainty, and there is no need here of guess work. One manufactory in New Brighton has been run, without losing a single day except holidays, for over two years. It is wholly dependent on the water power; and though in that period of time we have had a drouth so severe that nearly every well on the first flat above the water's edge was run dry, and the creek fordable between and near the dams; in the same period have had a succession of very high waters, rising almost out of the natural boundaries of the river, yet this factory has never been compelled to stop. From my place of business I can hear

THE STEADY STROKE OF HAMMERS

in a factory that is scarcely ever compelled to lay aside its water power in drought or flood, although it is located at the water's edge. It is true that some of our establishments lose a few days when floods are upon us, but this loss is not so large as that suffered in repairs, accidents, &c., in establishments wholly run by steam. So long as the rains shall fall, and the hills and valleys pour fourth their treasures of waters in springs and creeks to supply the water of Beaver river, so long will the water power be uninterrupted in its use by our manufactories. The third essential, the cost of the water power, is a striking element that enters into the great advantage derived from its use. If the cost of running it be great, be in excess of that of steam, then it has lost one of its greatest attractions. But the facts are that it is "dirt cheap." It would be utterly impossible to provide a cheaper and more economical motive power than that afforded in the water power of the valley.

But figures, when correct, are more conclusive than mere general statements, and happily I am able to give the precise

COST OF RUNNING THE FACTORIES,

mills, &c., now in operation in Fallston, where 100 shares of water power are in use, and which will be a fair illustration of the cost in the rest of the valley. In 1870 the expenses of the whole power were $96 50, making an average of 96½ cents per share. In 1871 the ordinary expenses were $70,—or 70 cents per share, and in 1872 the expenses were $150,—or $155 per share. In addition to this, there was an additional expense in 1871 of $365, in fitting in a new sluice, to renew one which had been in use 20 years. Allowing this new sluice to last the same length of time, would make a cost of $18.25 per year, and for each share about 18 cents per year. Here is shown an actual expense in three years, of ordinary expense, of about $3.20 per share, and adding the repair of sluice and its *pro rata* cost, we have $3.39 for three years, or an average of $1.13 per year on each share.

The wire mill, employing over twenty hands, costs about $28 per year for power to run it; the keg factory, employing over thirty hands, and doing a large business, costs $8.56 per year; a large flouring mill, run by Messrs. Sagers & Co., costs about the same; the two foundries each $4.28, and the extensive saw mill of Messrs Miner & Co.,, only costs $21.14 per year for running power. If any of our neighbors outside of Beaver Valley can beat this, let them show their hands. It is superfluous to dwell longer on this point, after this knock-down argument of facts and figures.

But with all the power and cheapness of the water course, it would be practically useless, were it not contiguous to a good and well located market. This element of advantage is not excelled by any town in Western Pennsylvania. A good market for most of our mills is given us right at home by a neighborhood composed of 20,000 people, using the flour, &c., prepared for use at our doors. For our wire, kegs, shovels, axes, saws, &c., we have the same facilities as our neighbors.

THE RAILROADS LEADING TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO,

or any other part of the East, West or North, while flowing at our feet is the Ohio river, the willing servant that will carry our products to New Orleans, the Gulf and Southwestern States, and intermediate ports. There is not a point that we wish to reach except the lakes, that is not more accessible to us than to New Castle, Sharon, Middlesex and other towns that are outstripping us in the race for a manufacturing centre. If they wish to send goods to Chicago and the West, they must travel fifteen miles toward and within six miles of Beaver Falls to do it. If they wish to send their goods to the East or Southeast, they must pass through our towns, and the same must be done to make use of the Ohio river. Their goods must go to Rochester by rail, through Beaver Falls and New Brighton, and there be unloaded and shipped on boats to be sent to New Orleans, and yet with not a tithe of the resources and advantages we have, they are far outreaching us. But in addition to all this, our manufactories are so located that the railroads and rivers run to their doors, and save the cost and wear of extensive and heavy draying.

But let us add to these four essentials, as an advantage pertaining to the water-power,

THE CHEAPNESS OF LANDS AND PROPERTY,

the smallness of rents and taxes. Not many months since, a manufacturing site, controlling several good shares of water power, with the necessary factories, was bought for a less sum than the buildings could be erected in the city of Pittsburgh. Fabulous and extravagant prices for such sites are not the rule among us. While this spirit may apply in some parts of the valley, it is a fact that nowhere in this region of country where the advantages are so great, can there be be bought as cheap property.

In the matter of

RENTS AND TAXES

also, we are certainly highly favored. There being no expensive city government, no expensive gas-works and water-works, and other conveniences of city life to draw the life blood from the pockets of the people, they can thus offer greater inducements in the way of rents and taxes. A factory run here under fair and economical management, with the advantages of small expenses, cheap rents and taxes, cheap fuel and cheap produce, ought to make a fair return to those engaged in them. And, in truth, there is more than one factory in Beaver Valley to-day, that nets its proprietors thousands of dollars per year, and there ought to be more than a hundred such factories, and then, and not until then, would the valley bloom with beauty and make all glad in it.

In addition to the water power, there is every needed facility for the use of

STEAM POWER.

Along the several races for water power, there is abundant room for all buildings needed for utilizing the water power, leaving the hundreds of acres back and around them for the location of other business houses. But as this power for manufacturing is common wherever enough water can be found, Beaver Valley people lay but little stress upon it, basing their claim for superiority alone in the water power. The facilities are unexcelled for the manufacture of any goods or wares usually manufactured in this region. Iron may be as cheaply prepared for use here as in many of our neighboring cities, with advantages in some respects over any of them. Its manufacture has given the city of New Castle its position of prominence, and yet

LOWER BEAVER VALLEY

has as many advantages for it as New Castle. Why iron manufacturing is not a feature here, may be briefly touched in another place. We have, perhaps, as good facilities for the making of terra cotta ware, woolen and cotton goods, paper and flour, as any other manufactured goods. There is not a single element that enters into the making of terra cotta, but is found here in abundance—the very best of clay, which can be obtained with but very trifling cost. It is indeed strange that more in this line has not been done by capitalists. I hear of no failures or threatened bankruptcies among those who are in the business, but on the other hand it seems to be a profitable and permanent branch of our valley industry.

Those who have followed the manufacture of paper have met with great success and almost uninterrupted prosperity. The one mill now in operation is doing a safe and paying business, and is one of the most substantial enterprises in the valley. The half dozen or more flouring mills are doing an excellent business, and are in the finest prosperity. But enough on this point, with the simple statement that there are as good openings for manufacturing industries here as can be found in Western Pennsylvania, that may be had and worked to a great profit, by safe capitalists.

But this

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE VALLEY'S

advantages and capacity for business shows but faintly the full qualifications in it for the development of what is best in human nature, the social element, the quiet and enlightening influence of a home in peace and plenty. It is not proposed to urge more people to come here who are dependent on their strong arms and willing hearts for a living, unless they bring with them some branch of industry. We have enough people to do our work, and any greater number would but bring disaster or removal of some of them. But for those who desire homes, or in the event of a further addition to our factories, &c., those who contemplate joining their fortunes with us we can offer the very best inducements for home sites that can not be surpassed. So far as our opportunitself for employment extend they are unexceptional. Good wages are paid and very little time lost in the course of the year by reason of being thrown out of employment. It would be very difficult to find a happier or more contented class of people anywhere than may be seen here. And in this regard full appreciation is not had of the innumerable blessings that a kind Providence has so bountifully showered upon us. There is no want among us. It is a rare thing for one to become so unfortunate in our community as to need the kindly, helping hand of neighbors and friends. When we remember that in the

GREAT NATION OF ENGLAND

one person out every 37 is a pauper, and in that less favored part of Britain, Ireland, one out of every 19 persons is a pauper, and that also in many parts of our own prosperous country there are multitudes who are literally crying for food, it certainly ought to speak well for this neighborhood, where, in a population of 20,000. there is comparatively no want whatever. The greatst attraction for homes financially, is in the cheapness of the houses. Nearly every laboring man or woman of thrift either has a home already possessed, or in a fair way of possession. The pretty cottages and smaller dwellings that dot the valley all over, and give it grace and beauty, are the homes of the mechanic and laborers and tradesmen. At some points home cites are very cheap indeed, and sold on such easy terms that he must be a thriftless man, who is in health and will work, who cannot rest on soil of his own. Combined with this advantage for for the working people, there is the additional one of a community that is at once intelligent and moral. Our schools are scarcely surpassed anywhere in Pennsylvania. From the principles to the most abstruse and complicated problems of collegiate lore, we are taught faithfully and well the elements that enter into a practical and complete education. No more intelligent people can be found in our State than those of this valley. In morals the greatest care is taken to provide against every form of vice. Every kind of sin finds an enemy in the churches, to fight a relentless war until the right shall prevail over evil and injustice.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE

is a decidedly moral one, making a desirable place for those who love peace and its train of blessings, Our towns are also most admirably located for health and comfort. Indeed, the crowning blessing is the healthfulness that is given to us. Dwelling amid the pure air that permeates every spot of the neighborhood, it is no wonder that the mind and heart expands, until the men and women who breathe it are blessed with refinement and the highest of morals.

Last, but not least, I must speak of the excellencies of the beauties that surround us on every side. These have been dwelt upon at some length in former letters, and add very much to the desirability of houses among them. The whole of the valley is like

A GARDEN SPOT.

under the cheering influence of the summer sun and rains and beauty, peace and quiet reign supreme.

In the several articles already published, I have endeavored faithfully in a brief way to show just what Beaver Valley was and is. The

FACTS AND INCIDENTS GIVEN,

though necessarily hurried and imperfect, have been honestly recorded with impartiality. From them some idea may be formed of what we are in our business and social life. What the valley might and ought to have been, is beyond the power of the writer to know, though there is no doubt that not a tithe of what it ought to be accomplished. Why this is so is a matter more easily understood, and with the indulgence of the readers of these notes, I shall devote a few words in another letter to some of the needs of Beaver Valley, in order to its prosperity and future success.

BEAVER.

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Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

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Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

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Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

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E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

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a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

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as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation of all dirt," opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

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cleanses and beautifies the skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

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removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains, and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the skin white and soft; and giving to it a bloom of beauty it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

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costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

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Exclusive Agents for Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence counties of the lands of the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R.; (can give tickets at reduced rates to go and see these lands;) also lands of Union Pacific and Iron Mt. & Ark. Railroads. Have over 60 farms for sale. Call at either office and examine our register. We offer for sale the following properties, etc.

A pleasantly located farm, situate in North Sewickly township, Beaver County, for sale. Contains 119 acres, lies on Harmony, New Castle and Beighton roads. 90 acres improved, balance in timber, consisting of Oak, Locust, Chestnut, &c.; can all be worked by machinery, soil is very productive, excellent for grain or pasture; land lies undulating, good springs all over the faim; underlaid with coal, limestone and ore; good sand and building stone; fences are rail and board, in good condition; good orchard of apple, peach and other varieties of choice fruit; grapes, shrubbery, &c. Improvements consist of a two-story frame house of six rooms, good cellar and kitchen, smoke house, corn crib, new barn 50x40 feet, stone spring house, close to schools, churches, saw mill, stores, 5 miles rom Brighton, 3½ from Beaver Falls. 1½ miles from the line of the proposed Baltimore and Chicago Railroad. Price $11,900.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land; 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land, gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres, of which 93 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x20; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house, 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

may16-1y

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We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

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And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.

100 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR,

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80 KEGS OF WESTERN NAILS,

100 KEGS OF WESTERN LARD,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

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Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

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Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Tornby and Elizabeth Laney, of Economy township, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

REUBEN HENDRICKSON, Adm'r.

je13-6t.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Canning Tomatoes.

Put tomatoes up in stone jars holding two or three gallons each. I find them much better than jugs for canning fruit, as they can be more conveniently filled and emptied. My method of canning fruit is as follows: First, scald the jars very thoroughly in boiling water. (I scald mine in a large boiler.) Then pour into them your pared and sliced tomatoes. Set them into a large boiler with an iron grate or strips of iron on the bottom, so that the water may pass under the jars and prevent their breaking; then fill the boiler with cold water till within two inches of the top of the jars, and set over the fire; cover the jars while in the boiler with a heavy plate; keep the water boiling until the fruit is heated to a boiling point; then lift your jars, one at a time, and seal them as follows: Wipe carefully the top of the jar with a damp, and then a dry cloth, as the wax will not adhere well when there is dampness; tie tightly a dry white cloth over the top of the jar and put on melted sealing-wax (of resin and tallow) around the outer edge; but be careful that it does not reach the inside of the rim, as it would get into the fruit and injure it; over this press firmly around the outer edge a circular piece of paper, which will cover the mouth of the jar and extend over one half the width of the rim; tie over this another dry cloth and entirely cover the top of the jar with the melted wax until you have a coating of wax one-sixteenth of an inch thick; then cool slowly. Of course, in canning fruit which is not well supplied with juice (or corn, peas, etc.,) before sealing, boiling water should be added until the jar is full; otherwise, air will fill the unoccupied space and spoil the contents.

Another method is to heat the fruit to a boiling point in the kettle, and pour while hot into the jars. The jars should be hot when the fruit is poured in; and if of glass, should be scalded by dipping them in hot water, so that the water will touch the inside and outside of the jars at the same time, and thus prevent breaking. A folded cloth of several thicknesses if placed under the jars before the fruit is put in, will prevent its cooling too suddenly, thus causing liability to break. I find it more convenient to sweeten the fruit before canning it. This is not thought economical by some, as the sugar would be lost if the fruit did not keep. My fruit keeps perfectly the entire year, consequently I have no loss in this way.

When the jars have been sealed a day or two and are quite cold, I turn them upside down and let them remain a few hours, that I may determine their liability to keep. If not sealed perfectly, they will leak a little when thus inverted, and need to be reheated and canned.

The jars should be handled carefully, otherwise the wax is apt to crack. They should be kept in a cool dry place, but above the freezing point. Of late years I have not used tin for canning fruit; do not like it. The acids of some kinds of fruit, especially, affect the tin in such a way as to impart an unpleasant flavor. I prefer self-sealing glass jars above all others, and stoneware above tin. Have used several kinds of self-sealing cans, but prefer those which have a glass cover with rubber between and held securely by an iron clamp. Have not had very good success with the glass jars without rubber, as the wax sometimes got among the fruit. But after procuring rubber to place under the tin cover, I found no such difficulty.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Nitrogen in Fertilizers.

Prof. Hellriegel made a series of experiments to ascertain whether fertilizers should, necessarily, only restore to the soil the mineral ingredients removed with the crops, as Liebeg contended, the atmosphere being relied upon for the nitrogen; or whether, as Stockhardt considered experimentally established, vegetation did not reach a fuller development by reason of the positive addition of nitrogen to the soil. Eight vessels were exhibited which had been filled with fine sand, previously thoroughly heated, and two planted respectively with peas, barley, buckwheat, and rape-seed, and to one of each of these different kinds, nitrogen had been added. The plants in the latter had appeared developed, while those in the others were stunted. He concluded that nitrogen is essential to growth, that of the atmosphere not sufficing for thrifty growth, the first leaves being developed from the nitrogen of the seed and soil. Also, that the richer the soil in nitrogen the more luxuriant in growth, and the greater amount of nitrogen taken from the atmosphere, and that, consequently, nitrogen in fertilizers is not only beneficial, but necessary. Further incomplete experiments upon the effect of moisture, warmth, and light indicated unmistakably that water is not only a carrier of nutriment, but is itself nutriment, and that plants rely mainly on the soil for water; that there is a surprising difference in growth, other conditions being identical, when an ample supply of water above the natural quantity is given the soil.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Value of Corn Fodder.

Dr. Nichols, in Journal of Chemistry, says: The opinion we have always held upon the question of the value of green corn fodder for milch cows has been, that when raised for broadcast sowing it is nearly worthless, but when sown in hills or in drills, and cultivated, with access of air and sunlight, is of high value. During the present season we have made some experiments to test the correctness of these views. Stalks were collected from a field where the seed were sown broadcast, and also stalks growing in drills upon the same field, and they were dried in a drying closet to expel the moisture. Both specimens were planted at the same time (the 6th of May,) and it was found that the broadcast sowing contained 92 per cent. of water, those from the drills 83 per cent. of water. Thus it was shown that the difference of solid matter in the two was relatively as 8 to 17 per cent. The solid matter was composed of starch gum, sugar and woody fibre. There was almost an entire absence of sugar and gum in the stalks from the broadcast sowing, while the stalks that had grown under the influence of light and air held these nutrient principles in considerable quantities. The stalks were collected at the period of growth just before the ear begins to form, a period when most farmers commence to cut fodder for their cows. Our experiments upon corn fodder have afforded us important information upon other points. We find that the stalks cut before they reach a certain stage of growth are deficient in nutrient matter, and therefore it is a waste to feed them too early. The corn plant, like other vegetable structures, has but one object or aim in its growth, and that is to produce seed. It is engaged during its whole life in storing up large quantities of starch, which is to be used when the pressing occasion arrives, or the seed vessels mature, to form by some subtle, mysterious changes the rich nutrient principles which are found in seeds. As soon as this struggle is over, the corn plant, like all animals, dies a natural death. It is not necessary for frost to strike it; it dies from simple exhaustion. The proper time to cut and feed corn stalks is during the four or five weeks which succeed inflorescence, or in other words, they should not be cut until the flower is fairly developed, and the ear commences to form; and any corn that is so planted that the ear cannot form and mature is practically as worthless as fodder. Farmers may learn from these facts that corn designed to be cut for fodder should be planted at two or three periods during the season; some fields quite early, others somewhat later, and still others as late as is safe. In this way, when the hot, dry months of July and August are reached, and the pastures falter, a supply of fodder is secured at a proper stage of growth to afford the largest amount of nutriment.—*Rural New Yorker.*

EVERY time a farmer plows up the women's flower-beds or refuses bits of land for rose bushes or shrubbery, he should lose a colt or a cow, or have a law-suit.

Unprofitable Farming

This is not a very attractive title for an article, but nevertheless it may be a profitable topic to consider. We may avoid disaster and achieve success quite as surely by heeding the lessons of unprofitable undertakings as by reflecting on those which were successful. It cannot be denied that a large portion of farming operations are carried on with little or no profit if judged by the standard of commercial transactions. Prices of farm produce are low; wages, and other expenses of conducting farming, are high. Judging by the result of one year, farming has been conducted at a loss; by that of a term of years we may arrive at a different conclusion. It is not the amount of money one has left when the balance is made at the close of the year that determines exactly the profit of the farmers, but when ten or twelve years have passed and he finds himself in possesion of a home, a farm in high condition, good buildings, fine stocks, some surplus money at interest, and no debts, his children well educated, the farmer may count his career as successful. This is far more than the majority of business men attain, but then they rarely look at this majority for a lesson; it is the success of the few which dazzles, when the sun shines the stars are not seen. And this kind of success is the legitimate result of good farming and is best attained by the mass of farmers by a steady adherence to the growing of crops to which their land is best adapted, and for which there is the wildest use. Their efforts are to increase the yield, improve the quality and diminish the expense of their products. Their success does not spring from spasmodic efforts to get large profits from special crops, but from patient pursuits of a rational system. We will enumerate briefly some of the practices which make farming unprofitable:

Raising and feeding poor breeds of stock which consume as much food, require as much care as good ones, and finally sell for less money.

Selling coarse grain, instead of feeding it with straw and hay, thereby decreasing the profit of feeding the latter, and diminishing the fertility of the farm.

Growing special crops that require all the manure the farm can make on a small area, and demand labor which should be bestowed on the legitimate branches of farming. If special crops are grown they should be manured with purchased fertilizers, and enough labor be employed so no other farm crop will be neglected. Special crops, as they are termed, are out of place on ordinary farms.

Letting the land get foul with weeds which makes the cultivation more costly, and abstracts fertility which the crops need.

Neglecting the shelter of tools and making timely repairs to buildings. They will decay and render it necessary to employ more capital to renew them, thereby further dividing profits.

Not having a well matured system of cropping.

Neglect in expending money in needed and paying improvements.

To Preserve Fruit for Years.

Take wide mouthed bottles and fill them with currants, cherries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries or blueberries. Cover the mouth with thin muslin, and place them in a kettle of warm water, not above the necks of the bottles. Place it over the fire, and boil for 20 minutes after the water first bubles. Now take them out and cork them tightly, putting sealing wax made of resin and tallow (two parts resin to one part tallow) all over the corks and necks of the bottles. Stand them in a cool, dry closet in the cellar, heads downward, and the fruit will retain its flavor perfectly. When you open the bottles, sugar can be added as you desire it.

FOR everyt hing you buy or sell, let or hire, make an exact bargain at first; and be not put of to a hereafter by one that says to you —"we shall not disagree about trifles."

Do but half of what you can and you will be surprised at the result.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, August 30th, 1873,

at ten o'clock, A. M., the following property to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in Raccoon township, Beaver county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows: on the north by land of James Knowls & Wm. Lyons, on the east by land of Wm. Lyons, on the south by public road, and on the west by land of James Knowls, containing one-half an acre, more or less, on which is erected a one-story frame dwelling house, containing 4 rooms, with cellar underneath; also a two-story frame building, about 16 by 30 feet, used as a shop. Frame stable and other necessary outbuildings. Good well of water at the door, and fruit trees on the lot; all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Rachel Bell, executrix of Wm. Bell, dec'd., at the suit of Commonwealth for use.

ALSO NO 2.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest, and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Penn'a., being lot No. 18, in Kennedy's extension of said borough of New Brighton, bounded on the north by lot No. 29, on the south by lot No. 20, and fronting on Third street 40 feet, and extending back therefrom 178 feet to Brush street, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, 26 by 16 feet, having two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of A Wolf at the suit of Crane & Harrold.

ALSO NO. 3.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to all the undivided one-half part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, mentioned as three lots of ground situate in Warrick's branch of Island Run, Ohio township, Beaver county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post at the northwest corner of said lots, thence by land of said Thomas Dawson, (now laid off in lots,) north 65 degrees, east 2 2 10 perches to a post, thence by land of said Thomas Dawson, (which is leased), south 20 perches to a post, thence by other lands of said Thomas Dawson, south 65 deg. west 35 2-10 perches to a post, thence by lot No. 33, north 20 perches to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres of land, strict measure. The same being part of a large tract of land which was conveyed to the said Thomas Dawson by deed of partition of Benoni Dawson and Wife and Thomas Dawson, dated 25th day of March, A. D. 1845, recorded in Beaver in Book No. 45, pages 356, 357, &c., and the premises described in this mortgage was conveyed by said Thomas Dawson to Jordan S. Neal & said Jeremiah Ormes by Deed dated January 15th, 1866, and recorded in Deed Book, Vol. 50, pages 65 and 66, upon which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, containing four rooms, and frame stable. There is also 4 oil wells with engines, tubeing, casing, and machinery for pumping oil, said wells producing about 60 barrels of oil per month.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Ormes & Nancy Jane Ormes, at the suit of Thomas Dawson.

ALSO NO. 4.

At the same time and place all right, title interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver, county of Beaver, and State of Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on the line of Fifth street, thence by said street 41 feet to the public road leading from Beaver to Achertown, thence by said road 140 feet to a post, thence by an alley north 60 degrees, east 41 feet to a post, and thence by lot formerly of Findlay Anderson south 31 degs., east 140 feet to Fifth street, the place of beginning.

Also all that certain other parcel or lot of ground, being a part of Academy lot No. 1, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post on the dividing line between Academy lots Nos. 1 & 2, 58 feet from the north line of Fifth street, thence by said lot No. 2 north 39 degrees, west 84 feet to a post, thence by part of Academy lot No. 1 north 60 degrees, east 13 feet to a post, thence south 31 degrees, east 83 feet to place of beginning; both of the above described pieces of ground adjoining each other, on which is erected a good two-story dwelling house, containing six rooms, with cellar underneath, frame stable, ice house, cook house, shop 16 by 14 feet, and other necessary outbuildings. Good well of water on the premises; all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Milo Reed, at the suit of James Johnston et al.

ALSO NO. 5.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Penn'a.; being lot No. 131 in said borough of Beaver Falls, bounded on the north by Maple alley, on the east by lot No. 132, south by Mulberry street, and on the west by Tank alley, having a front of 40 feet on Mulbery street, and extending back therefrom 115 feet to Maple alley, on which is erected a two-story brick dwelling house, containing 5 rooms and hall, with cellar underneath, frame stable and other necessary outbuildings, all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James P. Hutchinson, at the suit of Malgaret Smith, also as the suit of D. Singleton.

ALSO NO. 6.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain messuage and lot or piece of land situate in Industry, county of Beaver, and State of Penn'a. bounded and described as follows, to-wit: being lot No. 40 in the plan of lots in said village, bounded on the west by lot No. 39, north by Orange street, east by lot No. 41, and on the south by Centre alley.

Also lot No. 41 in the plan of said village, bounded on the west by lot No. 40, north by Orange street, east by grape alley, and on the south by Centre alley, on which is erected a one-story frame dwelling house, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, fruit trees and necessary out buildings in lots, all enclosed.

Also lot No. 94, in the plan of lots in said village, bounded on the west by lot No. 73, north by Canal street, east by Grape Alley, and on the south by Orange street.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of S. J. Anderson at the suit of Smith & Forester.

ALSO NO. 7.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all those certain lots or pieces of ground situate in Borough township, county of Beaver, and State of Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: being lots numbered 67, 68 and 69, in the general plan of lots in the village of Vanport, in said Borough township, bounded on the north by an alley and land of Amos Doutt, on the west by —— street running between said land and land of Capt Greenlee, on the south by —— street running between said land and land of Washington Johnston, and on the east by —— street running between said land and land of Mr. Reisinger, on which is erected a two-story brick dwelling house, good frame stable, and other necessary outbuildings, all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Hiram Meanor, at the suit of Thomas McCreery, also at the suit of Small & Walther.

ALSO NO. 8.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all those two certain lots, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lots numbered 1327 and 1328, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, said two lots adjoining each other, and bounded on the north by lot No. 1326, east by Beaver alley, south by Henry street, and on the west by Brighton street, each having a front of 43 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to said alley, and having erected thereon a frame dryhouse, for drying brick, fronting about 50 feet on Henry street, and extending back 70 feet or thereabouts, one story in height, and with a shed attached, 12 feet wide, and extending the breadth of the dry house; also an engine house two storys high, 16 by 20 feet, attached to said dry house. Also all that certain other lot, situate in said borough, numbered 1326, in same plan, bounded on the north by lot No 1325, east by Beaver alley, south by lot No 1327, and on the west by Brighton street, being 43 feet front on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet. Also all those three other lots in said borough, numbered 1419, 1420 and 1421, in said plan, said three lots adjoining each other, and together bounded on the north by lot No 1418, east by Brighton street, south by Henry street, and on the west by Brighton alley, each of said lots having a front of 43 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Brighton alley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Reid G. Bracken and J. M. Bracken, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 9.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being No. 781, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 780, east by Grant alley, south by lot No. 782, and on the west by Sherman street, being 43 feet front on Sherman street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Grant alley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Grose, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, trustees.

ALSO NO. 10.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain parcel or lot of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 1338, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 1337, east by Beaver alley, south by lot No. 1339, and on the west by Brighton street, being 43 feet front on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Beaver alley, on which is erected a two-story frame building (filled in with brick,) about 14 by 16 feet, containing 2 rooms, with cellar underneath, fruit trees on lot, all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Hum, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, trustees.

ALSO NO. 11.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in, to and out of all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 536, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by Henry street, east by Lincoln alley, south by lot No. 537, and on the west by Johnston street, being 43 feet in front by 130 feet in depth, on which is erected a one-story frame dwelling house 18 by 28 feet, containing 3 rooms, with one-story frame kitchen, 12 by 14 feet, attached.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Pearson, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, trustees.

ALSO NO. 12.

At same time and place, all right, title, interst and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 192, in Patterson's plan of lots in said borough, bounded south-east by Second street 117 feet, west by Second alley 93 feet, and on the north by lots No. 193 and 194 about 65 feet, on which is erected a frame dwelling house, two and one half stories high, 32 by 32 feet, with 8 rooms and hall, and the attic partly finished, a shed kitchen 10 by 13 feet attached, cellar under the dwelling. Hydrant on the promises. Lot enclosed.

Also lots No. 194 and 195, in Patterson's plan, adjoining each other, and bounded on the north by Oak street about 115 feet, south-east by Second street about 145 feet, south by lot No. 193 about 25 feet, and on the west by lot No. 193 about 120 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Cuthbertson at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, trustees, also at the suit of John Reeves, cashier.

ALSO No. 13.

At same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of of Jacob S. Price, one of the defendands of in and to all those certain messuages, lotr or parcels of ground situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, being lot No. 108, and part of the adjoining lot No 109, in the general plan of lots in said borough: bounded on the west by Second street about 64 feet, on the north by an alley about 170 feet, on the east by Third street 64 feet, and on the south by lot of William & Ann Clark about 170 feet, on which is erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, containing 10 rooms and kitchen, with cellar underneath. House well finished and in good repair, large cistern at the kitch en door. Good stable and other necessary outbuildings, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., on the premises, all enclosed with good fence.

Also all right title, interest and claim of John F. Price, one of the defendants of, in and to all those certain lots of ground situate in said borough of New Brighton, being lots and parts of lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10, in the plan of school lots in said borough, bounded on the north by Lock street, east by lot of Edward Walsh, south by lot of Agustus Tomlinson, and on the east by the Penn avenue, on which is erected a good two-story brick dwelling house; with frame kitchen attached, having hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor, cellar underneath the main building. Cistern with pump in the kitchen. House well finished and in good repair. All enclosed and planted with fruit trees, grape vines, &c.

Also all those certain lots of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lots Nos. 277 and 279, in Patterson's plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 281, on the east by Water street, on the south by lot No. 275, and on the west by Water alley, each of said lots having a front of 40 feet on Water street.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob S. Price and John F. Price, at the suit of John Glass, and Samuel Dunbar for use of John Glass.

ALSO NO. 14.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all those certain lots or pieces of ground situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 107, in the general plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 106, east by Third street, south by an alley, and on the west by Second street, having a front of 60 feet on Second street, and extending back therefrom 166 feet to Third street.

Also a part of lot No. 233 in the general plan of lots in said borough of New Brighton, bounded on the north by lot No. 232, east by Broadway, south by part of lot No. 233, and on the west by canal street, having a front of 21 feet 8 inches on Broadway, and extending back therefrom 95 feet to Canal street, on which is erected a two-story frame store 21 feet 8 inches by 60 feet, with basement.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Corbus at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, trustees, also at the suit of John Reeves, cashier.

ALSO NO. 15.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by lands of Reason Wilcoxon, east by lands of Henry Rusel's heirs and Duncan Swearengin, south by land of David D. Dungan and Archibald Ralston, and on the west by land of Adam Reed, said tract containing about 202 acres, on which is erected a two-story stone house, containing 6 rooms, with stone kitchen attached, and cellar underneath, good well of water at the door. Wagon shed, hay house, granary, frame barn 30 by 35 feet, and other necessary outbuildings, and good orchard on the premises About 150 acres cleared and balance in good timber.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George W. Minesinger and Aaron Minesinger, at the suit of Wm. H. Frazier & Co.

ALSO NO. 17.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake on the bank of Mill Creek, thence by land of W. C. Spence, south 68¾ deg, west 50 7-10 perches to a stake, thence by land of Joseph Bryan south 8 deg west 17 6 10 perches to a sugar tree, thence by land of Mrs. E. Morgan, north 78¾ degrees, east 28 4-10 perchee to a stake; thence north 7½ degrees, east 13 35-100 perchee to a stake, thence north 5 degrees west 3 75-100 perches to a stake; thence north 64½ degrees, east 13 5-10 perches to a stake; thence along Mill Creek north 6½ degrees, east 1 4-10 perches, thence north 25½ degrees, west 5 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres and 137 perches, and on which is erected a frame cottage house 1½ stories in hight, containing 2 rooms, with necessary outbuildings. Fruit trees, grape vines, &c., on the premises; also a 30 inch vein of coal, opened.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James B. Jones, at the suit of W. Taylor.

ALSO NO. 17.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., being a part of lot No. 104 in the general plan of lots in said borough, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by Third street, west by land of D. McKinney, Jr., north by other lands of said D. McKinney, Jr., and on the east by land of C. Decarme, having a front of 16 feet on said Third street, and extending back therefrom 65 feet, on which is erected a two-story frame house with store room on first floor and shed kitchen attached, two rooms on second floor, necessary outbuildings on the lot. All enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Sylvester Coyle, at the suit of Dr. D. McKinney.

ALSO NO. 18.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa, being part of lot No. 105 in the general plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by Turnpike alley, east by lot of Jacob Driver, south by other part of lot No 105, west by lot formerly owned by Dr. McKinney, being 45 feet more or less on Turnpike alley, and extending southwardly 150 feet more or less there from to other part of said lot No 105, and a piece of ground adjacent thereto, being the one-half of ten foot alley laid out between said premises, beginning at the corner of a lot lately sold to Thomas McCreery about 40 feet distant from lot of Jacob Driver, on Third street, thence northwardly 5 feet to a post, thence westwardly 300 feet to Turnpike alley, thence eastwardly 5 feet to premises last above described, and thence northwardly on a line parallel to line of Driver's lot and 40 feet distant therefrom 300 feet to Third street aforesaid

Seized and taken in execution as the property of H. M. Donehoo at the suit of McElroy and Dickson.

ALSO NO. 19.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or tract of land situate in Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of John Braden and the public road, east by land of Joseph Funkhouser, south by land of —— Frew and on the west by land of John Harbison, containing 57 acres, 37 acres cleared, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house containing 4 rooms and kitchen, cellar underneath, frame barn 50x20 feet, good orchard of all kinds of fruit; 2 acres of grape vines Good spring near the house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Abram Inman at the suit of the Harmony Savings Bank.

ALSO NO. 20.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Water street, on the east by lot No. 35, on the south by Walnut run and on the west by Water street, upon which is erected a three story frame flouring mill about 60x70 feet, containing 4 sets of burs and all the machinery, &c., for a first class flouring mill. Good water power, 18 foot fall, two 40 inch turbine water wheels and one 25 inch turbine water wheel, all in good repair and running order.

Seized and taken in taken in execution as the property of the Beaver Falls Mill Company at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 21.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to all those two certain lots of ground numbered 6 and 16 in the plan of the town of Baden, as laid out by Christian Buckhart, on tract no 25, Leets district, No. 2, in the county of Beaver and State of Pa. Lot No. 6 is 50 by 100 feet, bounded on the south by lot No. 7, west by water street, north by lot No. 5, and on the east by Sycamore alley, on which is erected a two story frame house containing 4 rooms and kitchen, necessary outbuildings, and fruit trees on the lot. All enclosed. Lot No. 16 is 50 by 100 feet bounded on the south by lot No. 17, west by Sycamore alley, north by lot No. 15 and on the east by State street.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Moses Dugan and Martha J. Dugan at the suit of Christian Haller, for use.

ALSO NO. 22.

At same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all the following described parcel or tract of land situate in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., beginning at a white oak, thence by lands late of James Nicholson, north 79 degs. east 14 per. to a post, thence by land late claimed by the Population Company, north 66 deg, west 108 per. to a post, thence by land late of the said James Nicholson 2 1-2 degs. east 23 per. to white oak, thence by same south 84 deg, east 63 per. to the place of beginning, containing 11 acres, more or less, on which is erected a 1 1-2 story brick dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. The land is underlaid with a vein of coal, now open and in working order.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Woodcock & George Woodcock, at the suit of Lee & Patterson.

ALSO NO. 23.

At same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., being a part of lot No. 104 in the general plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by Turnpike alley, west by lot of Mrs. D. Shumaker, south by Third street, and on the west by other part of lot No. 104, having a front of 39 feet 8 inches on Third street, and extending back therefrom, the same width, 300 feet to Turnpike alley, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, containing 4 rooms, with kitchen attached, lot enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of C. A. Decarme at the suit of W. W. Irwin.

☞ Purchasers will take notice that 10 per cent. upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand, all bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditions are not complied with, the property will be resold at the risk of the purchaser not complying with the terms of sale.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA.
August 15, 1873.

DAWSON & EAKIN,

AGENTS OF REAL ESTATE,

UNION HOTEL, BEAVER, PA.

We offer for sale the following described properties. For full particulars call at our office on Third Street:

No. 1.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

This farm is situate in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., on the New Lisbon road, 4 miles from Beaver, containing 73 acres, more or less, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, containing two rooms, kitchen and pantry on first floor and two rooms on second floor; a good cellar underneath; also a good frame barn, and stable and other necessary outbuildings. This farm is well watered, well timbered and under a good state of cultivation, and can be worked by machinery; excellent fruit on premises. Price $4,000. Inquire of John A. Eakin on the farm, or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 2.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

This farm contains about 62 acres, of land, situate in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., 4½ miles from Beaver, on a good road leading from the New Lisbon road to the town of Industry; this farm is nearly all cleared and all under fence. No improvements. To be sold or exchanged for town property. Price $2,900 Inquire of John J. Wickham, Esq., or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 3.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

This property is situated on 5th street, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., 40x130 feet with a 1½ story frame house and stable and other outbuildings erected thereon. Good fruit on the premises. Price $600. Inquire of Hice, Wilson & Moore, Esqs., or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 4.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

This propertp is situated on 3d street, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., extending along 3d street 130x330 feet, back to Turnpike alley, on which is erected a new brick dwelling house containing three rooms, large hall, kitchen and pantry on first floor, and 4 rooms and large hall on second floor, and an excellent cellar underneath and necessary outbuildings; large shade trees in front, fruit of various kinds on the premises. Price $3,600. Inquire of Hice, Wilson & Moore, Esqs., or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Pa.

No. 5.

House and lot situated on Fourth street, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., 150 by 54 feet, on which is erected a two-story frame house, containing two rooms, kitchen, hall and pantry, with porch attached on first floor and two rooms and hall on second floor; a good cellar underneath and other outbuildings. Price $1,700, in payments. Inquire of Joseph White, or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver Pa,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William Kennedy, late of the borough of New Brighton, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Executor.
P. O. Address—Beaver, Pa. aug1-6t

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for Catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen. CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., jy18 2m. Principal, New Brighton, Pa.

WANTED, We will give men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY.

from four to eight dollars per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. Address.

J. LATHAM & CO.,
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MITCHENER & GANGEWER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

AND

SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS AND PATENTS,

325 Four-and a-half St. Washington, D. C.

We prosecute all kinds of claims against the government of the United States, before the Departments, Committee of Congress and Court of Claims. We procure patents and act as attorneys in patent cases. We make a specialty of Internal Revenue matters and Land Claims. Our terms on business sent us by attorneys will be one-half the fee charged claimants. When a claim is sent us we will send the necessary blanks and instructions for its preparation, and will also keep our correspondents advised of all new laws, rulings and decisions in relation to claims. Send for Circuls

MITCHENER & GANGEWER,

Attorneys at Law.

HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING, also Toppies and Wigs made to order. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, just below Clark's Hotel. aug15-tf

SURE TO BE SEEN—YOUR NAME IN THE BEAVER RADICAL.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Those tramps who did not tramp far away, and who one day last week broke into the house of Mr. Wm. Edwards, below Vanport, and stole a watch, some forty dollars in cash and destroyed a lot of jelly and preserves prepared for winter use, had better return the stolen goods and money before the Sheriff is sent after them, for by so doing they will save themselves further trouble, and perhaps a free ride to Allegheny. Take this advice and be wise. DETECTIVE.

The Lawrence Guards and Reynolds Rifles, who went into camp at Camp Daugherty on the 11th inst, under command of Gen. Winans, broke camp on Saturday. The Lawrence Guards, under Capt. James Hale, and accompanied with the New Castle brass band, made a fine appearance, and deserve praise for their discipline and soldierly bearing. A finer body of men than the Reynolds Rifles cannot be found in this section of country. Although the weather was a damper, the boys enjoyed themselves hugely, and the company and battalion drills were conducive to health and military knowledge and discipline.

LADY CAKE.—Take three quarters of a cup of butter, beaten to a cream; add two cups of white sugar, one cup of sweet milk, four eggs, beaten stiff, and three cups of flour, with one measure Banner Baking Powder; first mixing the Powder with the flour, and passing both back through a sieve.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box. 317. Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable recipes.

Soldiers' Orphans.—The annual examinations of these schools, by the the State authorities, have closed, and the following is the official standing educationally of the Phillipsburg School, under care of Prof. W. G. Taylor, and the results show labor and success.

		Class-Book	Exam.
1st	Grade	86	92
2d	" A	93	95
"	" B	89	92
3d	"	92	97
4th	"	92	95
5th	" A	95	97
"	" B	98	97
6th	"	94	95
7th	"	97	86
9th	"	99	100
Average of whole school		93½	95½

"Standard" Refined Carbon Oil, Fire Test, only 22 cts. per gallon, at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store.

A Word to Working People.—Mechanics, artisans, factory hands, and people who labor for a living, find it very difficult if not impossible to keep the hands free from stain. Hand Sapolio will not only remove every particle of stain and what is called "grained in dirt," but it will also keep the skin soft and pliable, rendering the muscular action as quick and easy as is the case with those who do not perform hand labor. It is only 10 and 15 cents a cake, according to size. Every mechanic should use it constantly in place of all other soaps.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have much to do with shortening it as disease. They are in fact the source of many ailments and physical disabilities Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headache, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy responsibilities or harrassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way over taxed or overworked, should keep their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over-much brain work, or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital forgans. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defence against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—RAY—On August 10th, by Rev. John McCarty, of Beaver Falls, Mr. James Booth, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and Miss Mary Ray, of New Brighton, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM—GIVEN—By Rev. James M. Shields, August 7, 1873, Mr. D. H. Cunningham of Perrysville, Pa., and Miss Mary Given of Beaver, Pa.

CARSON—SMITH—August 13th, by Rev. J. P. Davis, Mr. David Carson, and Miss S. M. Smith.

RICHARDSON—POTTS—In Georgetown, August 17th, by Rev. Joseph Gledhill, Mr. John Richardson, of Hancock county, W. Va., to Miss Lucila Potts, of Georgetown.

HUFFMAN—HOTCHKEIS—At Cannelton, Pa., on August 13th, 1873, by J. P. Mansfield, Esq., Mr. John Huffman and Miss Jennet Hotchkeis, all of Cannelton.

DIED.

BRANDON—On Tuesday the 5th of August, at New Cumberland, Hancock county, W. Va., Mrs. Sarah Brandon, daughter of Jackson Swearington of Greene township, Beaver county Pa., aged 24 years.

ANDERSON—In Titusville, on Monday evening, August 11, Miss Lotta Anderson, eldest daughter of Hon. George K. Anderson, aged thirteen years and two months.

FRY—On the 16th of August, 1873, in Rochester, Pa., George Howard, infant son of George and Clara Fry.

BORDER—On the 14th inst., Edna Valena, infant daughter of John and Agnes Border, aged six months.

IRWIN—In Darlington, on August 10th, Mr. Robert Irwin, aged 61 years.

HOOF—In Pittsburgh, August 17th, Adam Hoof, Jr., late of Phillipsburg, aged 22 years.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KEVAN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary to the estate of William Kevan, late of Hanover township, in the county of Beaver, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, whose post office address is Hookstown, in said county, all persons indebted to the said decedent's estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same properly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

PETER KEVAN, } Ex'rs.
JOHN SMILEY, }

aug22-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH JORDAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Jordan, dec'd., late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug22 6t J. S. HUDSON, Adm'r.

FRANKFORT ACADEMY.

The Fall Session begins Tuesday, September 2d, and ends December 19th, 1873.

Students in Languages and Mathematics are prepared for the junior class in college.

THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT

designed for those who wish to become practical teachers, will receive special attention. For further information address

J. H. VEAZEY, Principal,
aug22-3t Frankfort Springs, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. KENNEDY DECEASED.

The undersigned hereby notifies all parties indebted to said estate to call, settle and pay immediately, as the character of the business and condition of the estate require prompt adjustment and payment of all claims due.

Parties holding claims against said Kennedy are requested to furnish me a statement of the same without delay.

I may be found at the store of said Kennedy in New Brighton,

JOSEPH C. WILSON.
Ex'r. of will of Wm. Kennedy, dec'd.
aug22-3t

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the town council of the borough of Beaver to Friday evening, August 29th, for digging a ditch for water pipe and filling up the same after the pipe are laid.

Said ditch to extend from out lot No. 63, in Brighton township, to the reservoir on water lot near the residence of M. Wilson, Esq.

Proposals to be made at so much per lineal yard.

Length of ditch 4519 feet, depth 3 feet, width at top 2½ feet, width at bottom 2 feet.

The town council reserve the right to reject any or all the bids.

Proposals addressed to G. W. Hamilton, President of Council. By order,

G. W. HAMILTON, Prest.
JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sec'y.

DAWSON & EAKIN,

AGENTS OF REAL ESTATE,

UNION HOTEL, BEAVER, PA.

We offer for sale the following described properties. For full particulars call at our office on Third Street:

No. 6.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

This property is situated on Beaver St., in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. Lot 150 by 125 feet, on which is erected a new frame house containing three rooms and hall on first floor and three rooms and hall on second floor, with cellar underneath, cistern at the kitchen door, and all necessary outbuildings.

Price $3,000. Inquire of Andrew G. White, on the premises, or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver, Penna.

No. 7.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

This farm is situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., on a good road, four miles from Beaver, containing 150 acres, more or less, 110 acres cleared and the balance well timbered, on which is erected a two-story frame house, barn stable and other outbuildings; a good spring house convenient to house; also a spring in barn yard. This farm is well watered, being especially adapted to the raising of stock; it is under a good state of cultivation, and can be worked by machinery; good fruit on premises. Inquire of G. W. Walton or DAWSON & EAKIN, Beaver. Pa.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

LIFE INSURANCE.

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With its cash assetts of over

SIXTY MILLION OF DOLLARS

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Endowment Policies payable in CASH in ten, fifteen or twenty years, and all Life Policies share in the large annual cash dividends, which can be used to reduce the premiums, making the cost of insurance less each year.

A. B. CLARK,
aug22tf Agent for Beaver County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Maria Christina Speyerer, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Maria Christina Speyerer, dec'd., late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to GEORGE C SPEYERER,
jy25-3t Administrator.

ROCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. S. Quay,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Graebing,
J. Wack,	J. S. Brodes,
M. Camp, jr.,	C. B. Hurst.
David Lowry,	Henry Goehring.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't,
M. S QUAY, Vice Pres't
H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
JOHN GRAEBING, JR., Sec'y. aug2-1y

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that "THE ROCHESTER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, NO. 1," will be dissolved on the SECOND MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D., 1873. A FINAL MEETING of said Association, (whereat a general attendance of the members is requested,) will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., on the day aforesaid, at the room of the Association, in Rochester, Pa., when and where all persons having claims against said Association should present the same for settlement

M. CAMP, Jr., President.
E. KELBER, Secretary. aug15-3t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh August 11, 1873

This is to give notice: That on the 11th day of August, 1873, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of James B. Anderson of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Huton House, New Brighton, Pa., before P. A. Knox, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
aug15-3t U. S. Marshal for said District.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners at their office in Beaver, until 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, August 23d, 1873, for the masonary and iron structure of a bridge over McKinley's run in Rochester twp., where the public road from Rochester to Butler crosses said run. Bids for the masonry to be by the perch, actual measurement, said bridge to be twenty feet span and eighteen feet roadway. Proposals must be accompanied with a statement giving the total weight of the cast and wrought iron, the general working strength, and the ultimate or breaking strength per linear foot, as well as the greatest local load the bridge will sustain. The Commissioners will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Bids will be opened at ten o'clock on said day. *By order of County Commissioners.*

aug.5-2t JOHN McGOWN, Clerk.

LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1837, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and confirmed Nisi, viz:

Personal property to the amount of $297 retained by widow of E. P. Kuhn, deceased. M L. Kuhn and J. H. Cunningham, adm'rs.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Cornelius Shane, deceased. James B. Shane, adm'r

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of A. W. Ewing, deceased. Mary Ewing, administratrix.

Personal property to the amount of $255 72 retained by widow of J. D. Vaughn, deceased. Andrew McChesney Ex'r.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Myers Powell, deceased. Jacob Caler, adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of $189 06 retained by widow of William Thompson, deceased. Milton Lawrence, adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees and all others interested to appear at the next term of said Court, not later than the third day, it being the 3 day of September 1873, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

aug8-3t JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

BEAVER COUNTY ss:

SEAL In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Smith McDaniel, late of North Sewickly township, in said county, deceased.

And now to wit: July 23, 1873. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Smith McDaniel, deceased, viz: Eliza, intermarried with Archibald Smith; Charlotte, intermarried with Daniel Malasky Smith McDaniel, all residing in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa. Margaret, intermarried with A. G. McBride, residing in Sandoval, Marion county, Illinois; John McDaniel, residing in Newport, Kentucky. Also grand children, to wit: Children of Lidia McDaniel, dec'd., who was intermarried with Matthew Ramsey, namely, Samuel S., John M., David M., Nancy E., intermarried with Timothy Dee, Mary intermarried with Liberty Munn, James, William, Lida A. and Randolph Ramsey, (said Samuel Ramsey residing in —— State of ——) and the remaining eight children in Beaver and Allegheny counties; the five last named being minors, and having for their guardian *ad litim* John Goddard. Also children of Nancy McDaniel, deceased, who was intermarried with Jacob Piersol, now deceased; Jacob Piersol, Jr., residing in Beaver county, Pa., Agnes Piersol, residing with Mrs. A. G. McBride, at Sandoval, Marion county, Ills., Rachel M. Piersol and Stella Piersol, residing in West Virginia, the last three named being minors, and having, for their guardian *ad litim* John Goddard, aforesaid, and all others interested to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said decedent, should not be awarded at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September, next, 1873.

A true copy of rule. Attest:

JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
aug8-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by the Register of Beaver county and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Wednesday, September 3d, A. D. 1873, for confirmation and allowance:

Final account of Jackson Swearingen, guardian of Rachel E. and Nancy Reed, minor children of Samuel Reed, deceased.

Final account of Chas. F. Kaercher, administrator of Catharine F. Kaercher, deceased.

Final account of Jane Jackman, executrix of the estate of John Jackman, deceased.

Final account of John C. Reed, guardian of the estate of Louisa McIlhaney, minor child of Geo. McCoy.

Final (real and personal) account of John Mengel, executor of George Mohr, deceased.

Final account of Martha McGeorge, administratrix of the estate of James McGeorge, deceased.

The accounts of J. P. Martin, guardian of Ell and Zerlina Eakin, minor children of William Eakin, deceased.

Final account of J. C. Wilson, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of William B. Alexander, deceased.

Final account of J. Webster Wilson, executor of Eliza O. Barker, deceased.

Final account of Marmadnke Wilson, administrator of the estate of David McCready, deceased.

Final account of Elizabeth and Jas. B. Ferguson, exr's. of David Furguson, deceased.

Final account of J. P. Martin, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of George Dilworth, deceased.

D. SINGLETON,
aug8-4t Deputy Register.

LIST OF CAUSES

FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1873.

Jemuel Woodruff et al vs Thos F Robinson et ux
M H Jones vs John Graebing Sheriff Beaver Co.
T W Anderson vs Herriet & Lenz Trustees.
W W Dunkle vs John Graeping Sr et al.
Miller Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck.
George Graham vs John Carny, et al.
Magdalena Stahl vs James Porter.
Mary Murray's executors vs Joseph Sharp.
Same vs James M Imbrie.
John W. Cooke et al vs John Allshouse.
Same vs Magdalena Shreg.
John J Mitchell vs James H Gillis.
Clark Urselton vs Joseph Morgan.
J Walter & Bro vs George Poe.
John McCowin vs A J Cooke.
David Musser vs S M Gordon.
A Whisler surviving partner &c vs G L Kensley
Miller & Trax vs Thomas J Chandler et al.
G S Fulmer & Co vs Timothy McCarty et ux.
Charles Grim vs Perry Brown.
S H Andrews et ux for use vs Auburn Coal Co.
aug8-1c. JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

BEAVER SEMINARY,

BEAVER, PA.

Fall Session Opens September 9th, 1873.

Primary, English, Collegiate and Musical Departments.

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M. E. SCHEIBNER, Principal.
jy25tf Beaver, Pa.

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BEAVER COLLEGE

-AND-

Musical Institute.

New Building, School and Recitation Rooms now ready for the

FALL SESSION, September 9, 1872.

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aug1tf *R. T. TAYLOR, Pres't.*

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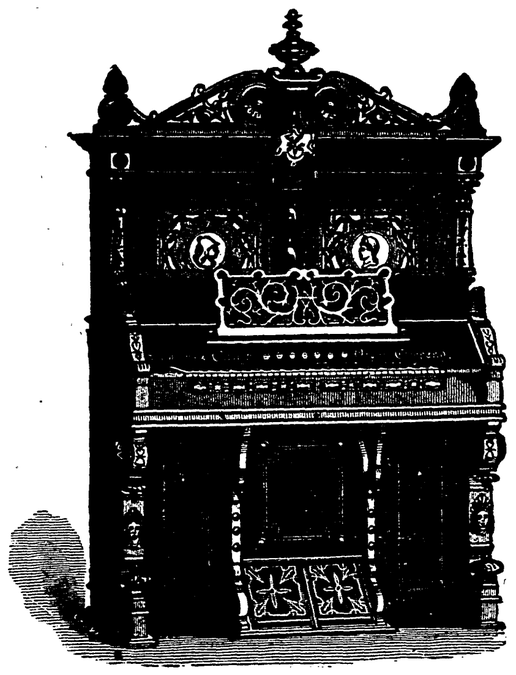

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An invention having a most important bearing on the future reputation of

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By means of which the quality or volume of tone is very largely increased, and the quality of tone rendered

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RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER, PA.

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THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

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SIX HUNDRED DOLLAR PIANO

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At Factory Price.

We make only one style, and have but

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THE FULL IRON PLATE

WITH OVER STRUNG BASS.

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OUR PIANO

HAS SEVEN OCTAVES.

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